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WLB Pay Rises Affirmed; Policy on India Is Upheld; N. E. Foliage at Its Height

The World's Day—October 8, 1942

Washington: WLB Wages Increases Affirmed

All wage increases already granted by the War Labor Board have been affirmed, and provisional approval given to voluntary increases between Sept. 15 and Oct. 3, in preparation for a "start from scratch" Monday under the President's new anti-inflation order.

Thirty-three Boston newsmen and newswomen—17 connected with The Boston Globe, 14 with The Boston Herald, 2 with the Associated Press—the White House disclosed, have taken issue with the 33 Washington correspondents who objected to delaying publication of all news on President Roosevelt's recent tour of the country until it was completed.

Authorization for the Department of Agriculture to increase the plantings of guayule, a rubber-producing shrub, from 75,000 to 500,000 acres, was voted by the House.

A renegotiation of contracts for South American natural rubber was discussed at a closed session of a Senate agriculture subcommittee, which Chairman Gillette (D) of Iowa said received "ample evidence of ample supplies" to meet U. S. war needs.

Salary status equivalent to that of a Cabinet Member has been granted to James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, at $15,000 a year. As Associate Justice of the Supreme Court he had $20,000.

A Senate Commerce subcommittee approved a bill to enable Filipinos to qualify for service in the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Coast Guard Reserve. The measure passed the House Monday.

Federal sales tax proponents have temporarily abandoned plans to introduce an amendment to the pending revenue bill in the Senate, stated Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia. But he said the project would be revived if Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau goes ahead with announced plans to ask $6,000,000,000 more taxes. [Financial Page.]

To keep livestock prices from rising, the Agriculture Department has held the loan rate on 1942 crops of wheat and corn at 85 per cent of parity on instructions from James F. Byrnes.

New York's first meatless day of this war has been set for tomorrow by 125 restaurants, members of the Restaurant Owners Guild.

Observance of a 35-mile-an-hour speed limit and voluntary gasoline saving by motorists are recommended by the Petroleum Industry War Council in place of nation-wide gasoline rationing to conserve rubber. The council submitted a resolution to Harold L. Ickes advocating a 90-day delay in extending gasoline rationing.

President Roosevelt proclaimed Sunday, Oct. 11, a memorial day honoring Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the Polish count who fought in the American Revolution and was fatally wounded in the siege of Savannah.

In Europe: Britain's Policy on India Is Upheld

Britain's policy on India received overwhelming endorsement from the House of Commons when a motion to censure the policy was rejected by a vote of 360 to 17.

Britain retaliated to a German order to manacle British war prisoners by threatening to take similar measures against an equal number of German prisoners in British hands. [Page 1.]

Fifteen more Norwegians were executed by the Nazis at Trondheim, bringing the two-day total of persons killed to 25, the Oslo Radio announced.

Field Marshal Milan Neditch, president of the Serb Council set up by the Axis after the invasion of Yugoslavia, has resigned, according to Budapest dispatches, because of "poor health."

New England: Foliage Show Reaches Height

New England's annual foliage show reaches its height this week end with copious woodlands and sweeping valley floors being turned into brilliant hues of reds, scarlets, golds, purples, and yellows. [Page 2.]

October 21 and 22 are the dates when all Massachusetts dealers in fuel oil and kerosene, without exception, must register with local War Price and Rationing Boards. [Page 2.]

Army enlistments in New England reached new 1942 high during month of September, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles announced. [Page 5.]

National: Mine Workers Withdraw From C. I. O.

In Cincinnati the United Mine Workers of America voted almost unanimously to withdraw from the Congress of Industrial Organizations to complete a two-year, steadily widening breach. [Page 3.]

Americas: U. S. Examines Rubber Resources

Natural rubber resources of Latin America were examined in closed session by a Senate subcommittee, with Maj. Wendell S. Dove, an Army Medical Officer, as one witness. Major Dove had stated that "all or a substantial part" of United States rubber needs could be obtained in South Latin America.

In Rio de Janeiro, U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery disclosed an emergency agreement had been signed between the Brazilian Rubber Credit Bank and the U. S. Rubber Reserve Corporation whereby 3,000 tons of needed foodstuffs were being rushed to workers in the Amazon rubber regions.

The first Army recruiting drive in the Panama Canal Zone was officially announced to accept volunteers between 18 and 19 years old, who are offered opportunities to attend Officers' Candidate School and select their own service branch.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Big Hauls of Mackerel Landed at Pier

Today is Mackerel Day at the Boston Fish Pier.

Nine seiners landed 634,000 pounds today, mostly from Boston's front "door yard," Cape Cod Bay.

Several of the vessels only left the Pier late yesterday, and were back again soon after sun-up this morning with capacity trips selling around 6½ cents a pound. Wholesale dealers quoted mackerel today at 9½ to 10½ cents a pound.

Fishermen said receipts were the largest of any single day thus far this year. The past few nights have been ideal for mackerel seining with smooth seas and the much-desired "dark of the moon" so essential in mackerel seining.

Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL | COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

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Toward a Better World

New York (Religious News Service)—A series of five conferences on the relation of the church to the postwar world will be held in widely separated sections of the country during the next two months. They are sponsored by the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, operating under the Federal Council of Churches.

In line with a timely and expanding interest in postwar planning, this newspaper today offers the seventh of its articles on "The World We Want" on the first page of the second section.

All-America Seen as Ready For Sacrifice

Nelson Rockefeller tells Foreign Trade Council of co-operation of the nations to South.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Other nations of the Americas, faced with even more serious problems of lack of fuel and food and rising living costs than the United States, are "prepared for more sacrifice," and for unprecedented co-operation with the United States and with one another under the necessities of war.

This, briefly stated, was the message brought to the 29th annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in the Hotel Statler, Boston, today, by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, following his return from a personal visit to six South American countries.

Frankly aware of the seriousness of economic problems of the 21 American Republics, partly cut off from each other by war's impact upon shipping services, but brimming with confidence in the abilities of the Republics to solve their mutual problems by mutual co-operation, Mr. Rockefeller chose the convention of 700 exporters here as the first group to which he would make a public address after his trip.

His only previous public statement of his findings on his swing through Latin America was in a brief radio address last Sunday night.

Good Neighbors

"Let me say that the 'Good Neighbor' policy has been justified in the supreme test of war. The United American front is the strongest in the history of the Hemisphere. Eleven of our neighbors to the South, including Brazil and Mexico, stand shoulder to shoulder with us as war allies. Most of the others have broken relations with the Axis. All contribute in varying degree, to the defenses of the Hemisphere, for control of anti-American activities, or with contributions of vital materials and food for United Nations war needs.

"This powerful lineup of free American Republics, working together voluntarily for common interests, is one of the best assurances of victory for the United Nations."

Mutual problems confronting the Americas, according to Mr. Rockefeller, include war-induced shortages of coal, gasoline, and food; resultant curtailment of available transportation both within and without each country; sharply rising living costs: and increased governmental expenses.

Brazil Problem

The Co-ordinator spoke revealingly and sympathetically of the economic problems facing Brazil, which imports nearly all her fuels and much of her food. The gasoline shortage, he said, is more acute in Brazil than in Eastern United

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Japanese Give Up Two Aleutian Isles; Nazis Chain Captives, British Retaliate; U. S. Air Power Mounting in Africa

3,161,000 pounds of bombs dropped on Axis bases in four months, report says.

By Joseph C. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—The fast growth of American air power and striking strength in North Africa was revealed today in an official dispatch to the War Department that 3,161,000 pounds of bombs were dropped by Americans upon the Axis in the four-month period between June and September.

Blasting the enemy all the way from Greece to the Libyan port of Bengasi, American medium and heavy bombers dropped nearly a million pounds of bombs in the month of September alone.

In addition to large numbers of Axis planes shot down or destroyed on the ground, this aerial offensive sank or damaged at least 37 ships and probably many more, according to the dispatch from Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, commanding American forces in this theater.

At the same time, the Americans lost 5 of the four-engine B-24 Liberators, 6 of the two-engine B-25's, and 8 of the Curtiss P-40 pursuit planes.

Bombing Stops Korps

General Maxwell emphasized that the Americans were making an increasing contribution to the disruption of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's lines of communications. These bombing attacks are credited with having stopped the Nazi Afrika Korps short of its Egyptian goal.

Meanwhile, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson again stressed the tremendous importance which the War Department attaches to immediate and favorable congressional action on the question of drafting 18 and 19-year-old youths for service in the Army.

Asked if he would say whether the Department favored congressional action on the issue prior to the November elections, Secretary Patterson said he would not answer that question but that the position of the Department had been made abundantly clear. Army officials privately have deplored congressional hedging on the issue and the obvious reluctance of politicians to go into the problem before the election.

Secretary Patterson stated that a War Department communication and request regarding the 18 and 19-year-olds already had been drafted and soon would be in congressional hands.

Shortage Reported

The Secretary also said that at present the Army was getting a sufficient number of selectees to meet monthly requests from train-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

German action brings quick reply as London denies charges of cruelty.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 8—Germany's action in manacling British prisoners of war beginning at noon today has met with quick retaliation from Britain. A British ultimatum to Germany states that unless the British prisoners affected—most of them taken during the Dieppe Commando raid in August—are released by next Saturday noon, the British will tie up German war prisoners in like manner.

The British reply came only a few hours after the Berlin radio had announced the prisoners were to be fettered. The Berlin action was taken on what the British War Office labelei as the utterly false pretext that German war prisoners have been tied up and inhumanely treated by the British.

But inasmuch as this Nazi excuse is obviously false, the German action is believed in military circles here to have a triple purpose.

First, it is regarded as a smokescreen to cover the Nazis' own widespread cruelty. A minor sample of this is the compulsory evacuations to Germany of Channel Islanders which has been confirmed by a document British Commandos brought back from Saturday night's raid on the Island of Sark.

Blow at Morale

It also is accounted an attempt to prevent future raids by attacking British civilian morale through working on the emotions of the relatives of all prisoners and lessening public and milltary enthusiasm for offensive moves likely to place more British prisoners in German hands. Furthermore, it is regarded as part of a general vilification of the British to stimulate the flagging war fervor in Germany itself and to provoke Britisn reprisals that can be used for the same propaganda ends.

It is hard to see what other form the retaliation can take except to mete to German prisoners the same treatment which is accorded British war captives by the Nazis even though such a course might play into the hands of German propagandists. This doubtless is what the Germans want since their fettering of the Dieppe prisoners was made contingent on stipulations that could not possibly have been complied with by the deadline set by them.

The German declaration, described here as "pure blackmail," is that "Dieppe captives will be chained until "the British War Ministry proves that in the future it will make true statements regarding the binding of German prisoners, or until it succeeds in getting its orders carried out by its troops."

Britain has given assurance that representatives of Germany's "protecting power" in this country—Switzerland—can interview any German prisoner in British hands to ascertain whether he has been put in bonds or otherwise inhumanely treated.

Earlier Charges Denied

This includes the solitary prisoner brought back from Sark whose tying up is not specifically denied in either the combined operations communiqué or the War Office statement.

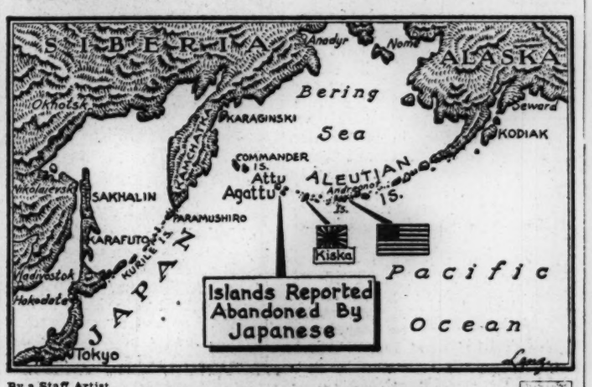
The War Office denies earlier German allegations that prisoners taken back from Dieppe had their hands tied, but at the same time anybody who has seen actfve service knows that what happens to any prisoners is liable to depend largely on his own behavior. If he is intractable or seeking to escape he is virtually asking to be shot. If he compels his captors to restrain him forcibly, he invites a far more dis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Americans Land on Andreanof Island

Soldier manning 50-caliber machine gun keeps watch as United States troops take over a beach in the Andreanof group of the Aleutian Islands. At right are boxes of ammunition. Men handle other equipment at left.



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Retreat in Aleutians

The positions of Attu and Agattu, which the Japanese are reported to have abandoned, are shown in relation to Alaska, Japan, and the Russian-controlled peninsula of Kamchatka. The American flag indicates newly-established United States aerial bases in the Andreanof group of the Aleutian Islands.

Tokyo still has grip on Kiska—Russian drive at Stalingrad perils Nazi flank.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Apparent Japanese abandonment of the Aleutian islands of Attu and Agattu is the most interesting, if not necessarily the most significant, of today's military developments.

The Navy has announced that no traces of enemy forces on the two fog-bound outposts can be observed by American fliers. Some Japanese remain on Kiska Island.

The withdrawal may have been due entirely to the presence of new United States Army bomber bases in the neighboring Andreanof Islands and to the interminably bad weather that makes military operations resemble a game of blindman's buff.

However, the possibiity that it is directly related to the situation in Russia should not be overlooked. It has been widely surmised that capture of Stalingrad by the Germans would be the signal for a Japanese attack on Siberia. In line with this theory, the occupation of Attu and Agattu—the whole Aleutian operation, in fact—may have been aimed primarily at supply lines to Russia, rather than at the United States.

But the epic defense of Stalingrad in all probability has seriously shaken Tokyo's confidence in Germany's power and Russia's weakness. The retreat from the two Aleutian isles conceivably could mean that a Japanese attack on Russia had been called off, at least for the time being.

Be that as it may, the forty-fifth day of the siege of Stalingrad finds the heroic Russians in as urgent need of prompt Allied aid as ever, although Marshal Timoshenko's counterdrive northwest of the city continues to make highly encouraging progress. One unconfirmed Axis report says some Russian units have succeeded in recrossing the Don.

If this is true, the whole German northern flank may be threatened with isolation. The Germans, on the other hand, seem to be throwing a continuous stream of reinforcements into the struggle. The Nazi High Command announced that Russian detachments had been "annihilated" in the northwest suburb of Orlovka and that further Axis gains had been made inside Stalingrad. Both sides seem agreed that additional German progress has been made in the Mozdok area, 50 miles north of the Grozny oil fields.

In New Guinea, meanwhile, Australian troops at the summit of the Owen Stanley Mountains now find themselves facing the same supply difficulties which the Japanese encountered in their abortive push toward Port Moresby. It seems unlikely that General MacArthur will order his Australians to pursue the Japanese down to Buna and the north shore of New Guinea. The formidability of the mountain range as a protective barrier for Port Moresby has been fully established. The narrow path through the uplands provides no more advantages for offensive action to the United Nations than it did to the Japanese.

Danish Situation Critical; Oct. 12 May Be 'Zero Hour'

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The gravity of the situation in Denmark is indicated by reports that King Christian and Hitler have recalled their diplomatic representatives, by Russian Tass dispatches that the kingdom was to be reduced to the status of Norway and the Netherlands and by British radiocasts describing widespread manifestations of unrest in Europe.

London said: "The Germans have appointed a new military governor for Denmark." The move was said to have resulted from King Christian's refusal to "sign a so-called voluntary alliance against the United Nations."

BBC said that Oct. 12 is expected to be Denmark's zero hour, for on Oct. 12 the Danish Nazi volunteer legions, now home from the Russian Front, end their leave.

The crisis in Denmark has been brought about by repeated sabotage against the German troops of occupation, and against Danish industries exploited for the German war machine. One reported German demand is that not only should the Danish police be kept under German authority, but that high Nazi officials should hold key positions in the Ministry of Justice. The Danish Government has protested that this would be contrary to the German promise of self-government for Denmark.

Another report said "The Danish Parliament met today, and Prime Minister Vilhelm Buhl made a speech in which he appealed to the Danish people to act with common sense and preserve orderly and quiet conditions in what he called 'these critical times for our country.'"

The Danish Prime Minister was guarded in his references to the German occupation. The Danish chief of police has been more outspoken. He has published a warning to the people of Copenhagen not to gather in the streets or hinder the police in arresting rioters. There are threats that more forceful methods will be used if this warning is not heeded.

Most of the space in all of the Swedish newspapers today is taken up by the reports concerning tragic occurrences in Northern Norway which have aroused general gloom and indignation in Sweden.

The list with the names of ten executed Norwegians is published in a prominent place. In its afternoon edition Nya Dalgligt Allehanda writes the following:

"Norway is experiencing heavy days of trouble. . . . Sabotage has been committed, and men who have nothing to do with these acts are executed. One of the victims was arrested already a year ago. Thus he could not even have affected the present sentiment under which the acts of violence were committed."

The German radio, meanwhile, gave out more threats that the Germans would exert a firm hand in Denmark if the behavior of "certain Danish circles," to use its own term, did not correspond to the correct attitude of the German occupying forces.

Lewis' Desertion of the C. I. O. Threatens Labor Split in N. E.

Organized labor in New England faced today a new split, this time solely within the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A number of important unions suddenly found their place in the labor movement unsettled, because of the vote of John L. Lewis' union of coal miners to walk out of the C. I. O.

While the decision was taken yesterday at Cincinnati on Mr. Lewis' urging, it had been expected in the C. I. O. here for several months.

Whether Mr. Lewis will be able to hold all his New England unions, however, appears doubtful. Given the choice of staying in the C. I. O. or going with Mr. Lewis, some seemed likely to stick to the C. I. O.

The Lewis membership and influence in New England is found in District 50 of the United Mine Workers, which originated in Boston six years ago as the Gas, Coke, and Chemical Division of the U. M. W. The union in the Boston Consolidated Gas Company was its biggest unit at the time of formation.

Has Carried Work Far

District 50 has since organized many big gas companies in New England, besides the Brown Paper Company at Berlin, N. H., the biggest paper and pulp company in this region, the United Drug Company of Boston, etc.

Total membership in New England is estimated at around 10,000. This is small when compared to the total C. I O. membership.

"I regret to see any further splits in the labor movement," commented Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O.

"The record shows that the Massachusetts C. I. O. leaders have been promotors of harmony and unity within the C. I. O. and the labor movement in this State.

"There are no coal mines in Massachusetts and therefore the miners' union has no membership except a few locals of the gas and coke workers and several others of District 50. The District 50 locals have not met as yet and so have taken no action as to whether they will remain with the C. I. O. or go with the miners' union.

Expects Little Defection

"Regardless of what action the U. M. W. locals will take, 97 per cent of the C. I. O. membership in Massachusetts will remain intact. The miners' union through its District 50 has no more than 4,000 or 5,000 members out of 180,000 C. I. O. members in this State.

"The strength of the C. I. O. here is to be found in the mass production industries, such as the six basic industries, of clothing, textiles, steel, electrical equipment, rubber and shoes.

"We have organized more than 5,000 textile workers in Lowell and Fall River in the last three weeks, just to mention one major industry. This makes up for any possible loss in membership."

The first regional office of District 50, out of 25 regional offices over this country and Canada, is located at 73 Tremont Street, Boston. It occupies a suite with the Regional Office of the C. I. O., the Steelworkers' Union and the Automobile Workers' Union of the C. I. O. The New England staff of District 50 numbers 14. The first State President of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts, Michael F. Widman, Jr., is now Director of Organization for District 50 at Washington.

The campaign of Mr. Lewis to organize dairy farmers of New England will be handled through District 50.

Miners, deserting C. I. O., take slap at Murray: Page 3.

House Gets Six-Billion Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A $6,236,956,621 appropriation bill, swelling the country's cost of arms to more than six times the bill for World War I, was sent to the House floor today with approximately 90 per cent of the new expenditures earmarked for the Navy.

In approving the omnibus Second Supplementary National Defense Bill, the House Appropriations Committee authorized 14,611 new naval planes to complement an unprecedented aircraft-carrier-building program now under way.

The measure granted the Navy authority to enter into contract obligations estimated at approximately $9,510,000,000 for the building of the carriers and hundreds of other surface craft.

Previous legislation enacted by Congress authorized the fleet additions, but did not set aside any funds for them) or permit contract obligations to be assumed by the Navy for them.

Simultaneously, the bill would furnish fresh financial reserves for the war projects of a dozen different Government agencies—rubber for the war machine to roll on, air lanes to carry the United Nations message of victory, homes for war workers.

The $5,599,974,309 set apart for the Navy would raise its spending credits for the fiscal year of 1943 to $30,827,982,282, while the measure as a whole would increase the total voted for defense and war since 1940 to $220,000,000,000.

A total of $2,862,000,000 was voted to finance construction of the 14,611 naval planes and to help meet the President's production goal of 60,000 planes this year and 125,000 in 1943 for both the Army and Navy.

In discussing those goals, Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal told the Committee that

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Cross-Florida Canal Postponement Likely

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 8

Construction of the Florida cross-state barge canal likely will be postponed until after the war, Army engineers have informed Congress, but a new oil pipeline across the state is expected to be in operation by Jan. 1, 1943, Maj. Gen. T. M. Robins, Assistant Chief of Engineers, told the House Appropriations Committee, in testimony disclosed today.

U. S. Bombs Kiska:

Japanese Give Up Attu and Agattu

Navy dispatches disclosed that the Japanese were undergoing heavy bombardment on their remaining foothold in the Aleutians.

Probably realizing they had blundered into what a naval spokesman termed a "rat trap,"

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Oil Dealers of Bay State to Register With Local Ration Boards on Oct. 21 and 22

Warning Sent In Regard To Advance Sales

Massachusetts dealers in fuel oil and kerosene are to register for ration purposes Oct. 21 and 22, announces Kenneth B. Backman, regional OPA administrator, today.

All dealers must register, from primary suppliers through to peddlers and stores retailing any types of oil for heating or cooking. On these two dates dealers are required to file with their local War Price and Rationing Board the following information, and are subject to heavy penalties if they misstate the facts:

(1) The capacity of their fuel oil and kerosene storage tanks by grades (No. 1 through No. 6); (2) the total amount of all fuel oil and kerosene on hand (by grades) as of midnight, Sept. 30, 1942.

Each dealer has already been requested by OPA to notify his local board of the number of customers he serves, according to four general classifications, so that the board may be able to supply him with forms for the customers to fill out in applying for rations.

Administrator Backman emphasized that dealers who are making excessively large deliveries to consumers under the coupon-credit plan, pending registration by customers for ration coupons, risk losing the amount over-delivered if the customer fails to receive the expected ration.

Autoists at Track Get Revocation Of Gas Ration Books

Thirteen owners of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, found at Rockingham race track on two or more occasions, have experienced revocation of gasoline ration books as a result of action by local war price and rationing boards, it was reported today by John M. Russell, State enforcement attorney of the Office of Price Administration.

Revocations will extend from one to five weeks, and were the first of their kind to be issued in the State. There were 75 such cases heard in the State, and revocations of supplemental rations were ordered varying from one to nine weeks.

From now on, penalties for misuse of supplemental gasoline rations will be imposed by the War Production Board officials, rather than by local boards, due to an amendment to the regulation which has just been put into effect.

U. S. Grand Jury at Boston Probes Tire Bootlegging

Investigation by a Federal Grand Jury is under way in the first prosecution of tire bootlegging in Massachusetts, it was learned today when 15 retreaded tires were placed in the custody of United States Marshal J. Henry Goguen at Boston, as exhibits in the case. The tires are alleged to have been sold without certificates from the tire rationing board.

By a Staff Photographer

Scrap Pay-Up Day for Redheads at B. U.

Admission to classes at the Hayden Memorial Building on Commonwealth Avenue today was by payment of scrap metal, and redheads were stuck for three pounds each. The lower picture shows Mary Lou Springer of Allston bringing an old piece of iron piping for the pile, with Pete Lamano, husky football back, acting as ticket-taker and general custodian of the door. Above is a typical student jalopy patriotically contributed to the scrap pile, but at present reposing conspicuously at the top of the front steps.

Curley-Tobin Feud Held Up For a Moment

The longstanding political feud between Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and former Governor James M. Curley was suspended in a brief "harmony" drama today, as the former Governor intruced Mayor Tobin at the daily Democratic forum on Washington Street. The forum has been opened by Mr. Curley to back the Democratic State ticket.

Former Governor Curley in presenting Mr. Tobin, said: "There is no man more essential at the present time than the Mayor of Boston." Mr. Curley asserted that "if the Mayor exercises his broad powers in the next eight days we can build up Boston registration to 400,000 voters," a record figure.

After referring to Mr. Curley as Congressman, Mayor Tobin concentrated his remarks almost entirely upon the candidacy of Representative Joseph E. Casey, (D) of Clinton, for United States Senator against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Beverly. Mayor Tobin said that Representative Casey's stand on war issues was proved right at Pearl Harbor.

Of Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, the Boston Mayor said "there is no more intelligent Mayor."

Mayor Tobin expressed the opinion that if the United States had had a standing army of 1,000,000 men, the peace would not have been broken.

Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge, also spoke on the "Mayor's day program" at the Forum insisting that the Casey-Lodge contest was one of the most important issues in the nation. He charged that Senator Lodge opposed the Administration in all its steps to prepare the United States for war and to win the war.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer tonight. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Slightly warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:56 p. m.; height 9.9 feet
Friday, 11:18 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 6:45 p. m.

Sir Robert Appleby Tells Needs Of Britain's Child Refugees

All kinds of warm clothing, especially for children, from two to seven years of age, are among the greatest needs of victims of bombardment in Great Britain, Sir Robert R. Appleby said in an interview today at the Union Jack Club, Boston, where he had come to talk with the Committee on Problems of the British War Relief Society, of which he is national Vice-President.

He made a special plea for cuddly toys such as rag dolls or woolly animals, which the relief workers find are particularly helpful in restoring to a normal frame of mind small children who are refugees in various homes in the United Kingdom due to having lost their own homes in air raids.

Space has been promised on the ships, he added, for all the things which the Society is requesting, and the 14 clubs for men of the Royal Navy in American ports will be increased in number to 20 within the next few months.

These clubs, he said have proved a tremendous boon to the seamen coming to America and also have helped to build up friendship between them and the Americans.

Money is greatly needed, he pointed out, to support the American ambulances donated to Great Britain and the 900-odd mobile kitchens. His final word was a warm expression of thanks to American civilians for their assistance.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Worker Placement Captures a Record

More workers were placed in jobs in Massachusetts last month by the United States Employment Service than during any previous month on record, it is announced by Powell M. Cabot, Director of the service for this State.

The increase totaled 71 per cent over September of last year. Placements numbered 17,664. The rise ran 29 per cent more than July this year.

Mr. Powell reported the jump as entirely due to stepped-up production in war industries of the Commonwealth.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

First Annual Handicraft Show and New England Folk Festival continues in the Boston Garden with craft exhibits by working craftsmen, government exhibits, and folk dancing and singing. Open daily from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. with festival performances at 3:30 p.m. and 8:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

A talk on French Rooms will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Tokyo Tokens' Blare Into City In Scrap Drive

Displaying posters "Tokens for Tokyo," and "We'll Dictate the Terms," and with a sound truck in the vanguard playing "Hit the Line for Harvard," a parade of 37 trucks from Local 379, Builders and Wreckers Union, American Federation of Labor, reached City Hall, Boston, this morning, full of scrap metal and rubber and miscellaneous articles.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin received the gift to the City's scrap pile and turned it over formally to Capt. Maxwell R. Grossman, United States Army.

The United States was a nation burrowing in cellars, town dumps, and the eaves of its attics today, if all the stories about scrap collections are any indication. A million children began scrambling for the prize offered by the War Production Board to the school turning in the largest weight of scrap and the most scrap by each pupil. Children love a contest, and already schools have reported hundreds of pounds collected in their yards.

According to Donald Nelson, Chairman of WPB, the "American people are responding admirably" to the appeal by the newspapers to give scrap metal immediately in order that our steel mills may operate at capacity.

"In some sections," he declared, "the tonnage collected has exceeded our most optimistic hopes, and the people of the country should realize that the facilities necessary to clean, prepare, sort and bale this material will be taxed to the limit and that, operating at capacity, they will still be some time moving all this material.

"These victory stock piles, however," said the Production Board head, "will and must insure continued operations. If trade channels cannot immediately buy and begin processing the victory stock piles, I assure the patriotic citizens of the country that the Government will do so, because all of the material is so urgently needed."

Backed by this type of urgent appeal, the various States of the Union sped on in the race for supremacy of scrap-collecting. Tuesday Pennsylvania was ahead, but yesterday Oregon took the lead, and today Utah is out in front. There are 10 days left before the present drive officially ends, and during that period Massachusetts expects to lift itself out of last place which it currently occupies. Official collections have of course not begun in this State yet. The dates when the trucks will be around to pick up the scrap are Oct. 13 to 17, inclusive—and that's next week.

An over-zealous Somerville Mass., boy threw on the scrap pile his father's unused furnace grate, which was down cellar awaiting the conversion of the household heating system from oil to coal. The incident brought forth a statement from Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England regional director of the War Production Board, that "The lad's patriotism is certainly to be admired and ought to serve as a model for all of us in this vital drive for fighting metal. But it is a mixed blessing because it means that one additional home will have to be supplied with precious fuel oil this winter, thus further taxing our already overburdened oil transportation facilities."

John I. Taylor, Jr., general salvage head, corroborated him and said, "No one should scrap idle furnace grates that can be used to convert from oil to coal. As much as we need metal for our fighting sons and brothers, metal of this type is far more important, relatively, on the home front to keep New Englanders warm.

Slim Chances Seen For Illegal Votes In Absentee Plan

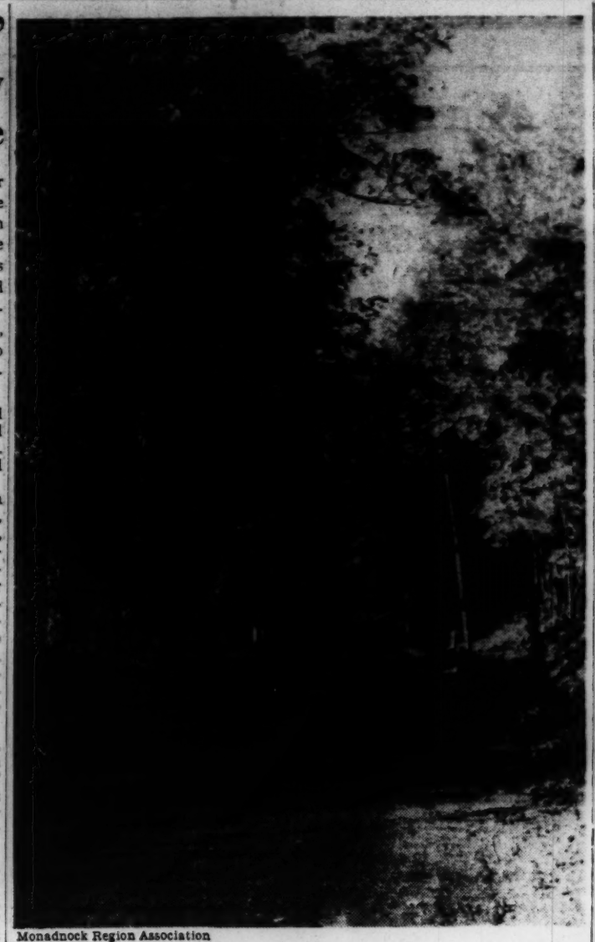
Chances of illegal voting on official war ballots by members of the armed forces not of voting age and not citizens are extremely slim, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, asserted today.

Mr. Cook's statement came after Boston election officials had indicated that there was nothing they knew of to prevent aliens or boys below voting age in the armed forces from voting on official war ballots being supplied to servicemen not registered for voting.

On this ballot such unregistered soldiers may, by mail, vote for United States Senator and Representatives in Congress, as the result of a new Federal law. Registered voters in the armed services may vote for all elective offices by regular absentee ballots which they will receive upon application.

Secretary Cook today explained that servicemen receiving the war ballots are required to certify in the presence of a commissioned officer that they are of voting age and a citizen, as well as a resident of Massachusetts for at least a year and of their home community for at least six months. The servicemen must take an oath as to the truth of their statements before the commissioned officer who will sign the oath.

Meanwhile, Boston election officials announced they had received the first batch of approximately 75 post cards from servicemen applying for absentee ballots to vote in the Nov. 3 election. Throughout the State other election departments are also receiving applications daily.



Monadnock Region Association

Down Rainbow Lane

The maple, oak, and birch trees fringing New England's countless country lanes today are in their most colorful party dress. For New England's foliage pageant is on! From hilltop to valley floor the brilliant hues of reds, yellows, and purples are marching across the countryside in dress parade for the inspection of thousands of appreciative reviewers.

All-America Declared Ready To Make Every Sacrifice in War

Continued from Page 1

States. Private use of automobiles has been outlawed, and bus transportation is heavily overburdened. Growing out from the fuel shortage has developed an accute problem of transportation of war goods from one part of the vast Brazilian State to another.

"Out of wartime transport difficulties arise food problems," Mr. Rockefeller pointed out. "In recognition ofthe transport problem, the United States has entered into an agreement with Brazil for extension of aid in development of food resources in Northern Brazil. This touches an area of strategic importance to the Hemisphere, both for defense of the 'bulge' and for increase in production of rubber, vegetable oils, and other tropical products.

"Rising living costs are a problem throughout the Hemisphere. The United States, in recognition of this, undertakes to extend to the other Americas the protection of our price ceilings. Export prices generally are the same as domestic prices, plus reasonable margins for expenses and risks of doing business. But this alone is not sufficient to control rising living costs outside the United States. Price Control officials from all the Republics are co-operating in developing price-control measures."

Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways System, who was scheduled to speak with Mr. Rockefeller, telegraphed that he would be unable to attend the luncheon.

Pan-American Group

Among those attending the luncheon was a group from the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, which is devoted to promotion of mutual understanding between the United States and its Southern neighbors.

A remarkably frank statement of the Government's attitude toward businessmen engaged in the export trade marked the morning session and was unusually well received by the businessmen.

It came from Hector Lazo, Assistant Director of the Office of Export, Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, who gave a helpful delineation of the respective functions of Washington and of private business in what he termed their current "partnership."

Admitting that Washington had been lax, its controls complicated, and its demands on business burdensome, he announced several changes in the rules governing exports designed to facilitate the work of private concerns.

New Rules Applauded

Anouncement of each new rule simplifying export procedure, cutting red tape and reducing paper work brought spontaneous applause from the exporters. Commenting on this show of enthusiasm, the presiding officer, William S. Swingle of New York, Vice-President of the Foreign Trade Council, said: "When the Government gives action, it will always get applause."

Mr. Lazo took note of the fact that exporters are restricted by the Government not only as to what they may export but as to what price they may charge for it, what ships they may send it in, and when it may go.

No Other Solution

"You want to stap in business," said Mr. Lazo, "and we want t osee you stay in business. You can't do it alone. We have a terribly serious job to do in government, and we know we can't do it well alone. So, we get together, you exporters and we Government people, to do the double-barrelled job together.

"I see no other solution if we are going to keep American business in business. And let me repeat, part of our job in the Board of Economic Warfare is to do just that, to keep as much of the American export machinery in operation as is possible under the constantly shifting war conditions."

Foliage Show Reaches Peak For Week End

New England's foliage pageant reaches its height this week end. From the mountain slopes of Vermont and New Hampshire to Massachusetts Berkshire Hills brilliant hues of reds, browns, golds, and purples vie sharply with the dark evergreens.

In the Monadnock Region of Southern New Hampshire the fall display of colorful patterns will be at their best this week end, according to a report from the Monadnock Region Association. The maples in particular are especially brilliant this year with their fiery reds interspersed with the gold of the birch.

Other New Hampshire regions where the color parade is at its best include the Mt. Cardigan Area: Mt Kearsarge, Center Harbor, Belknap Mountain, North Woodstock, and Crawford Notch. Once the trees reach the peak of their color they remain brilliant for a week or more.

Bostonians who cannot travel to the distant hills of Vermont and New Hampshire, or even to their own Berkshire Hills, the rolling woodlands that fringe this great city are taking on a color pattern that is a show in itself. The copious growth of maple, oaks, and birch that follow the Charles River are now rich in contrasting colors. A short bus or train ride will bring the Bostonian to these color areas with little inconvenience.

But this week end is the date set by "Jack Frost" for his annual color exhibit in the woods and hills of New England.

Bay State Forests Will Ring With Cry of 'Timber'

Massachusetts State forests will ring with the cry of "timber" this winter.

After a conference with Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced that 2,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut in the State forests this winter to help meet lumber needs here. At the same time the plan will reduce transportation of lumber to Massachusetts over systems choked with war supplies.

Governor Saltonstall said that more than 85 per cent of the lumber needs of the State are now imported from the South and West.

Under the announced plan, timber will be cut in the Beartown, October Mountain, Savoy Mountain and Mohawk Trail State forests, in the Berkshires, under the direction of technically-trained foresters. Such a program, formulated by Commissioner Kenney, will result in harvesting the mature timber in a way that will improve, rather than deplete, the forest holdings, the Governor said.

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Block System Urged in Fight On Child Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The far-flung potentialities for good in the war-born system of block organization in such large centers as this have been underlined in a suggestion made the other day that this defense setup be utilized in fighting juvenile delinquency. Civilian defense officials are not so sure that this should or could be done, but it is an idea that is receiving particular attention here in the light of an increasingly serious delinquency problem.

Authorities in this field recognize that any effective program must grow up from the family and the home.

"Perhaps," said V. K. Brown, chairman of a special review committee of the Chicago Recreation Commission, "the time has come for the election of block mothers as co-workers with our civilian defense block captains, to help organize each community's social protection. One of her services might be to assign to youth definite duties and responsibilities in connection with our war effort, and to secure for them community appreciation of the services they would render."

Dr. Ernest W. Burgess of the University of Chicago, chairman of a Commission group which recently completed survey of 23,000 boys and girls between 10 and 17 in five representative city areas, pointed out that juvenile delinquency in Chicago has increased nine per cent since Pearl Harbor.

The survey showed that the seat of the trouble is not necessarily lack of organized recreation opportunities, but lack of co-ordination between the home and social agencies, between home and school, between school and business. The remedy, it is held, is an over-all co-ordinated program which will not only provide stimulating recreational opportunities but lead young people to them, and away from the streets.

Some of the workers in this field anticipate a progressively increasing problem, while others believe that proper attention, possible with a further arousing of general public appreciation of the need, will successfully cope with it before it gets out of control.

Meanwhile a more academic sort of attention is turned on this question with publication at the University of Chicago Press, of a book "Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas," by Clifford R. Shaw, and Henry D. McKay.

Juvenile delinquency, it is the conclusion of the authors, breeds in those areas of a city characterized by deteriorated housing, declining and changing population, and high rates of truancy, adult crime and mental disorders. This pattern, they say, is the same for 21 cities studied, including Chicago.

In these cities, the book relates, the rates of delinquency are greatest near the center of the city and decline progressively in zones toward the outskirts. Those areas of greatest delinquency in Chicago are immediately north and northwest of the Loop along the north branch of the Chicago River, south of the Loop along State Street, and immediately west of the Loop.

Rates of delinquents in the 140 square-mile areas into which Chicago was mapped ranged from 0.5 to 18.9 per hundred of the 10-16 age male population of each of the square miles, for cases between 1927 and 1933. The highest rate was 18.9 for the square mile between 31st Street and Pershing Road, State Street, and the lake. The area immediately to the north had a rate of 18.2 and that immediately to the south a rate of 17.5. The lowest rate, 0.5 was in the square mile between Devon, Bryn Mawr, Kedzie, and Western Avenues.

The authors do not attempt to prescribe specific remedies, nor do they venture far into discussion of broad underlying social and economic theories. They do proclaim, though, that any great reduction in the volume of delinquency in large cities "probably will not occur except as general changes take place which effect improvements in the economic and social conditions surrounding children in those areas in which the delinquency rates are relatively high."

"Individualized methods of treatment," the authors say, "probably will not be successful in a sufficiently large number of cases to result in any substantial diminution of the volume of delinquency and crime. Treatment and preventive efforts, if they are to achieve general success, should increasingly take the form of broad programs which seek to utilize more effectively the construction institutional and human resources available in every local community."

Did Someone Yell "Ten---shun"?

Wide World

Order Appears to Be 'Eyes Up'

Merchant Marine cadets at Pass Christian, Mississippi, have swank quarters in an inn that used to charge as much as $25 a day for a room. The first floor is now the main deck and the upper floors the top decks.

Students Too Busy Mining To Harvest Sugar Beets

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 8 (AP)—Montana School of Mines cannot supply students to aid in the sugar beet harvest as requested, Francis A. Thompson, President, told farmers.

The students from the Butte, Mont., school are busy mining copper to relieve a manpower shortage in another vital industry.

Miners, Deserting the C. I. O. Take Slap at Its President

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America convention, on the heels of their withdrawal from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, took another slap today at Philip Murray, John L. Lewis' successor as C. I. O. President.

Mr. Lewis also asked and received a vote by the convention, instructing more than 6,000 anthracite miners in Pennsylvania to call off what he said were "totally unwarranted" strikes.

"These strikes should be terminated and work resumed . . . in keeping with the agreement with our Government in furtherance of the war effort," Mr. Lewis said, identifying them as in the Panther Creek Valley and at Nanticoke, Pa.

Mr. Lewis said the work stoppages resulted from the "misguided enthusiasm of some of our young men who are too impatient to have these things settled in an orderly way," that the strikes work a hardship on the companies affected and that the output of the mines was essential to the country.

The delegates voted almost unanimously yesterday to withdraw from the C. I. O. after their U. M. W. President, Mr. Lewis told them to decide between him and Murray's organization.

Today, the convention approved the Executive Board's action of a few months ago in removing Mr. Murray as U. M. W. Vice President in adopting a report which said, 'your committee believes that John O'Leary (new U. M. W. Vice President) will contribute more to the well being of the membership of our union and will be of more assistance to the International Union than anyone who has filled this office for decades of time." Mr. Murray had held the post 22 years.

The convention also condemned administration of the Bituminous Coal Act, and adopted a report saying "that the Bituminous Coal Division has apparently been administered from a political rather than a practical viewpoint, resulting in chaos in the industry, misunderstanding by the public as well as unemployment and inconvenience to thousands of members of the U. M. W." It also expressed opposition to the St. Lawrence Seaway Power Project.

Yesterday's action was another victory in Mr. Lewis' 22-year domination of the Miners' Union.

No Use to Talk Unity

Mr. Lewis yesterday asserted that there was no use to talk of unity between the U. M. W. and the C. I. O. because "there can be no unity unless your adversary wants it." He added that the C. I. O. rejected peace talk offers last winter. Mr. Murray declined comment in Pittsburgh last night.

(At the American Federation of Labor convention in Toronto, President William Green said he did not regard the U. M. W. action as having "any effect on the peace negotiations of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O." scheduled for next month.

(He expressed surprise that both Mr. Murray and emissaries of Mr. Lewis had been reported in Toronto and denied that A. F. of L. leaders planned to meet with either. Delegates speculated that the U. M. W. might be planning to return to the A. F. of L.)

Mr. Lewis founded the C. I. O. and headed it for seven years. He voluntarily relinquished the post after unsuccessfully backing Wendell L. Willkie against President Roosevelt in the 1940 campaign. His resignation made good a campaign promise that he would quit if Mr. Willkie was not elected. His differences with the C. I. O. grew steadily and were climaxed last May when the U. M. W. sought to collect $1,650,000 in funds used to organize the C. I. O. The Congress claimed this was a gift and the breach widened.

Way Left Open for Peace

Referring to an opposition speaker's remark that withdrawal would cause labor war, Mr. Lewis declared:

"The house of labor is already at war and the organizers of your enemy are invading your local unions. How much will you take? I think you've taken enough now."

Declaring that he had no "personal ax to grind" and no wish for public office, Mr. Lewis said the way was left open for peace between the U. M. W., the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. if the latter two wanted it.

"I think I have helped raise the standard of living of millions of Americans and have added billions of dollars to the income of millions," he said in closing.

"If you don't have pride and respect for our officers, then don't expect anyone else to have. Don't expect me to carry out any rabbit policy, because on my word of honor there's no rabbit in me."

The ensuing demonstration ended under cries for a vote. Quickly those favoring the break arose shouting. About a dozen delegates later arose to express their opposition.

Russia Eats More U. S. Food

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—American food "is getting through to Russia in greater quantities," the Agriculture Department reported in releasing figure on August food deliveries to Allies making up the United Nations.

"Russians may be eating a new American cereal,—a quick-cooking mixture of rolled oats, soya flakes, dry skim milk, and sugar grown, processed and packaged here, yet labeled in strange Russian characters," the announcement said, "for August shipments of grains and cereals brought the delivered total up to 187,000,000 pounds.

More pork was shipped in canned, cured and frozen form than any other single item in August, the Agricultural Marketing Administration said. The 75,439,000 pounds delivered during that month made 941,715,750 pounds delivered since April 1941.

Other large August deliveries included: 155,000 pounds of vitamin A; 13,076,000 pounds of canned fish; 12,440,000 pounds of cheese; 11,726,000 pounds of dry skim milk and 3,870,000 pounds of strawberry pulp.

Hitler Receives Fascist Official

BERLIN. From German broadcasts, Oct. 8 (AP)—Aldo Vidussoni, Secretary General of Italy's Fascist party, was received by Adolf Hitler at the Führer's headquarters yesterday for "a long, cordial discussion," a DNB dispatch reported Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command, and Martin Bormann, chief of the Nazi party's chancellery, were present.

DNB said Vidussoni had just returned from a tour of the southern sector of the Russian front where Italian units are being employed.

Later Hitler attended a banquet for the Italian visitor at which Bormann was host.

Mica Mines Are Booming In Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRUCE PINE, N. C.—With mica prices more than doubled, mica miners of western North Carolina are preparing to meet increased demands for this vital war material. More than 175 new mines recently were opened in a single 90-day period, 11 being chartered in one day.

North Carolina, a leading producer of mica, is expanding this industry to meet anticipated needs. In 1940, the State produced 1,000,000 pounds of sheet and punch mica, and the War Production Board has ordered an increase to 3,000,000 pounds in 1942.

Mica occurs in blocks and is peeled into thin, transparent sheets. There are seven grades, running from clear to black. Sheet and punch mica are essential to the electrical industry.

The nation's mechanized forces need sheet mica not only in the ignition system of its machines but as a shield to protect machine parts against desert and jungle dust and dirt.

Scrap mica, ground into dust, is used in the manufacture of rubber, paint and wallpaper, as well as for insulation purposes.

While mica mining for many years has been a leading industry of this section of North Carolina, the war has increased the demand many fold. The supply is practically inexhaustible, literally millions of tons lying buried here, with visible outcroppings at many points.

Old mines are being reconditioned and new ones opened. Many a shaft which formerly never knew anything beyond a pick and shovel now is being mined with modern machinery.

Gandhi Is Warned Violence Blocks His Aims in India

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi's Congress Party must shun violence and drop any plan to win its aims through revolution before the British will negotiate with it, L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, told the House of Commons today.

The India question, which has cropped up repeatedly since Parliament reconvened, was raised again as new appeals for United States intervention came from several Indian quarters.

In New Delhi, Abdul Kasem Fazul Huq, the Moslem Premier of Bengal, declared today that arbitration was the United States' duty and that if it intervened "the solution of India's problems would be the easiest thing possible."

A special committee of India's third largest party, the Hindu Mahasabha, cabled both President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last night appealing to them to urge Britain to declare India's independence.

"There can be no question" of Britain negotiating with Gandhi's Party, Mr. Amery declared, "so long as there is any danger of a recrudesecnce of the troubles for which they have been responsible or until they have made it clear they have abandoned the whole policy of acquiring control of India by illegal and revolutionary methods."

Alabama Curbs Retail Liquor Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The State of Alabama recently announced that it would not renew the licenses of retail liquor stores prior to the time Gov. Frank Dixon goes out of office on Jan. 18. This action was taken at the request of the incoming Governor, Judge Chauncey Sparks, who was elected on a prohibition platform and who is pledged to clean up the "honky tonks" in the state.

This action leads to the assumption that Governor Sparks would limit hard liquor sales to state stores, pending the time a proposed state-wide referendum on the whole subject of prohibition can be submitted to the legislature and through it to the people. The stop order on the issuance of licenses to private stores concerns the sale of whisky and wine only, but Judge Sparks said also he was "thinking" of confining the sale of beer to licensed places within the limits of incorporated towns and cities. This would eliminate sales by many road houses, which cater to a "dine and dance" clientele.

Judge Sparks in his campaign platform said "I advocate a state-wide vote to decide whether the present liquor laws shall or shall not be retained," but whatever the vote on the state store system, he added, he favored "abolition of all honky-tonks, juke-joints and other corrupting liquor outlets."

The legislature has been called into special session in November, but only to appropriate more money for schools. It meets in regular session in January and again in the summer and it is expected that the prohibition issue will provoke spirited discussion as has been the case many times in the past.

From present indications Alabama may become the testing ground for a new national fight for the return of prohibition. Temperance leaders are confident that Alabama will vote dry on a state-wide basis as it has never voted otherwise. Most counties are now dry although a local option measure passed by the legislature permits state stores and private licensees in counties voting wet.

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W. W. Mertz Co.
WATERBURY
Manning-Armstrong...52 Bank St.

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO
Lebin's Shoe Store
11210 So. Michigan Ave.
Loomis Bootery..8956 S. Loomis St.
Meier Co....5704 W. Chicago Ave.
Pritikin's Foot Comfort Service
1022 E. 63rd St.
Treadeasy Shoe Shop
60 E. Madison St.

INDIANA
EAST CHICAGO
Liberty Shoe Store
808 W. Chicago Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS
Gillman's Modern Miss
27 Monument Circle

MAINE
BANGOR
Hub Shoe Store.....44 Main St.
BATH
Fall's Shoe Store.....99 Front St.
LEWISTON
Canter-Winner Shoe Co.
87 Lisbon St.

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON
Holson Shoe Store.....40 Stuart St.
Treadeasy Shoe Store
140 Boylston St.
(near Colonial Theatre)
FALL RIVER
Treadeasy Shoe Shop....Room 233
Granite Block, So. Main St.
HAVERHILL
Furber's Shoe Store
63 Mersimack St.
LAWRENCE
Geo. Lord & Son.....445 Essex St.
NEW BEDFORD
The Star Store
Union & Purchase Sts.
SOMERVILLE
Teddy's Shoe Store..287 Broadway
SPRINGFIELD
Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 331 Bridge St.
(opposite Stearns Sq.)
WALTHAM
Rufus Warren & Sons
39 Moody St.
WATERTOWN
Watertown Shoe Store..76 Main St.
WORCESTER
Marcus Co.....379 Main St.

MICHIGAN
BIRMINGHAM
William's Boot Shop
117 West Maple
DETROIT
Davis and Halperin
8950 Twelfth St.
Treadeasy Shoe Shop
1254 Washington Blvd.
FLINT
La Ross Shoes.....125 E. First St.
GRAND RAPIDS
Muller's Shoe Store
1531 Grandville Ave.
SAGINAW
Dall's Shoe Store.....415 Court St.

MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY
Arnold Glove Grip Stetson Shoe Shop
11th and McGee Sts., N. W. Corner

NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEWPORT
Winter Bros.....11 Main St.
ROCHESTER
Feinsman Bros.

NEW JERSEY
ELIZABETH
Kolber-Sladkus...1139 E. Jersey St.
ENGLEWOOD
Sterling Shoe Shop
39 W. Palisade Ave.
HACKENSACK
Bob's Treadeasy Shoes, 228 Main St.
HOBOKEN
Adam's Bootery
502 Washington St.
NEWARK
Weiner's Shoe Shop, 108 Halsey St.
PASSAIC
Kroll's Bootery..64 Lexington Ave.
PATERSON
Sussman's.....80 Main St.
PERTH AMBOY
Vogue Shoe Store....164 Smith St.
PLAINFIELD
Vogue Shoe Shop..188 E. Front St.
TRENTON
Barnocky's Treadeasy Shoes
135 South Broad St.

NEW YORK
ALBANY
W. M. Whitney Co.
BINGHAMTON
Sisson Brothers-Welden Co.
BUFFALO
Baker's Boot Shop
1269 Jefferson Ave.
Henson Shoe Co.....975 Broadway
Liddon's Corrective Boot Shop
3174 Bailey Ave.
Santercole Shoe Co., Inc.
773 E. Delavan Ave.
ELMIRA
S. F. Izzard Co.....150 N. Main St.
GREAT NECK, L. I.
Wm's. Fashion Shoe Shop
68 Middleneck Rd.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Franklin Shops, Inc.
250 Fulton Ave.
HERKIMER
H. G. Munger & Co., Inc.
No. Main St.
ITHACA
Herron's Shoe Store
138 E. State St.
JAMESTOWN
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
KENMORE
Kenmore Boot Shop
2870 Delaware Ave.
KINGSTON
Henry Lehner...38 North Front St.
NEW ROCHELLE
Walker's Shoe Shop...591 Main St.
(near Loew's Theatre)

NEW YORK CITY
(Manhattan)
Smith & Sons' Bootery, Inc.
25 West 35th St.
Treadeasy Downtown Store
13 John St. (near Broadway)
Treadeasy Lexington Ave. Shoe Store
754 Lexington Ave.
(opposite Bloomingdale's)
Treadeasy Shoes Inc..24 W. 39th St.
(just off 5th Ave.)
(Bronx)
Boulevard Treadeasy Shop, 1002
Southern Blvd. (between Westchester Ave. and E. 163rd St.)
Jayman Shoes, Inc.
3468 Jerome Ave.
S. Naboischek, Inc.
837 E. Tremont Ave.
(Brooklyn)
Adler-Singer
862 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Martense St.
David's Treadeasy Shoes
847 DeKalb Ave. near Throop Ave.
Greenblatt Shoe Co., Inc.
923 Broadway
D. Lewis.....227 Utica Ave.
(near St. Johns Pl.)
Martin's Dept. Store..501 Fulton St.
Schwartz Shoe Co.
545 Central Ave., cor. Halsey St.
Treadeasy Highway Shop
1826 Kings Highway
Treadeasy Livingston St. Shoe Shop
290-A Livingston St.
Treadeasy Shoe Store
1601 Pitkin Ave.
(near Hopkinson Ave.)
(Queens)
PLUSHING, L. I.
Treadeasy Shoe Store
39-06 Main St.
JAMAICA, L. I.
Green's Shoes.....89-69 164th St.
RICHMOND HILL, L. I.
Cooper Shoes..114-12 Liberty Ave.
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
(Richmond)
PORT RICHMOND, S. I.
Michaels Shoe Store
164 Richmond Ave.
NIAGARA FALLS
Beir Bros., Inc.....125 Falls St.
ONEONTA
Gardner's.....184 Main St.
OSWEGO
Ferguson's Boot Shop
41 E. Bridge St.
PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.
Lawrence Treadeasy Shoe Shop
22 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE
The Up-to-Date Co....278 Main St.
ROCHESTER
Treadeasy Shoe Shop
Franklin at Main
SCHENECTADY
The Carl Co.....State St.
SYRACUSE
L. A. Witherill, Inc.
300 S. Salina St.
TROY
Savard Bros., Inc.....13 3rd St.
UTICA
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
195-205 Genesee St.
WATERTOWN
Empsall's
WELLSVILLE
Ludden Shoe Store..56 No. Main St.
WHITE PLAINS
White's.....99 Main St.

OHIO
AKRON
Scientific Foot Health Shop
7 E. Center St.
CANTON
Andrew's Bootery
203 Cleveland Ave., N. W.
CLEVELAND
Foster Shoes
Lorain Ave. at W. 117th St.
Fries & Schuele..W. 25th at Lorain
COLUMBUS
Corbett Matthews Co.
104 No. High St.
DAYTON
Harry L. Buck Shoe Co.
28 S. Ludlow St.
HAMILTON
Kiefler's Shoe Shop
421 S. Second St.
LAKEWOOD
Zwierlein's.....14825 Detroit Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN
Zollinger-Harned Co.
6th & Hamilton Sts.
BETHLEHEM
Kreidler's "Honest Wear"
314 So. New
CARBONDALE
Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 43 Salem Ave.
CHESTER
Ronald Health Shoes
818 Edgmont Ave.
DANVILLE
Marvin Lowenstein....299 Mill St.
FRANKLIN
Boston Shoe Store.....230 13th
HARRISBURG
Bowman's.....314-318 Market St.
HAZLETON
Lauderbach and Company
111-113 West Broad St.
LANCASTER
Hager & Bro.....25 West King St.
PHILADELPHIA
Allen's—Both Stores:
1214 Chestnut St.
Chelten Ave. & Greene St.
H. G. Fields.....1420 Chestnut St.
(just inside Crozer Arcade)
Louis Soslow...5718 No. Broad St.
Treadeasy Shoe Shop
1709 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH
Treadeasy Shoe Shop
Jenkins Arcade
READING
Whitner's.....Penn St.
SAYRE
Carl's Shoe Store..205 Desmond St.
STATE COLLEGE
Bottorf Bros. Bootery
Allen and Beaver Ave.
UPPER DARBY
Lu-Ben's Shoe Shop
7042 Garrett Road
WASHINGTON
Becker's Boot Shop
25 North Main St.
WILLIAMSPORT
John B. Irvin...35-37 West 3rd St.

RHODE ISLAND
PAWTUCKET
David Harley Company
286 Main St.
PROVIDENCE
F. B. Crosby Co.....30 North Main

VERMONT
BURLINGTON
Lewis and Blanchard Co., Inc.
88 Church St.

WEST VIRGINIA
WHEELING
Geo. E. Stifel Co.
Main, Market and 12th Sts.

WISCONSIN
KENOSHA
Thomey's Shoes...6306 22nd Ave.
MILWAUKEE
Caspari, Inc...2559 N. Downer Ave.

Try Treadeasys Once and You'll Wear Them Always

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Chinese Student Says Raids Preclude Pacifism in China

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"There are no pacifists in China!" declared Kung Pu-sheng, young Chinese girl, who is beginning a tour of American colleges and speaking before the student bodies. In an interview at the Young Women's Christian Association in Boston yesterday, Miss Kung described the thrice-daily bombings in Chungking, where air-raid shelters are plentiful and good in the rock foundations of the City, and the strafings in Kunming, Burma Road terminus, where the people's only recourse is to scatter into the rice fields.

"The morale of the people has not been disrupted in the least," she said. "Even in the occupied parts of China the common people are showing marvelous stamina."

Miss Kung's mother lives in Shanghai, a city now under the control of the Japanese. Her father was an Army officer until he passed on two weeks ago. Miss Kung, as a representative of the National Intercollegiate Christian Council, is trying to bring to American college students an idea of what Chinese students think about the war and about the peace that is to follow. At the end of her tour she expects to have absorbed also the attitude of American students toward the same problems aind to take the message back to China.

In China, Miss Kung explained, where there are only about 45,000 college students for a population of 450,000,000, students are looked upon as a highly privileged class and have always traditionally been expected to form the vanguard of reform and revolution. "We students," she said, "have always felt that the privilege we possess bears with it double responsibility."

$n the years from 1931 to 1937, when Japan was carrying on undeclared was against China, was occupying Chinese territory bit by bit, the students, Miss Kung said, were the most vocal group in the effort to get the Chinese Government to take up arms against the aggressor. "Students have always been the ones to speak up," she said.

Since the beginning of the war, however, Miss Kung said, the students have learned an important lesson, namely, that the common people have worth, too, that they have courage and sternness and substance, and that no reform can take place without them. The Chinese student, no longer feels, she said, that he, a person set apart by privilege, can do the whole job himself.

Miss Kung added that Chinese students look upon this war as a struggle for free peoples to retain their freedoms, not simply as one nation warring against another. Japan has always constituted a threat to Chinese freedom, she said.

Miss Kung has been in America for a year, studying for her master's degree, which she received in June from Columbia University. She is a Christian, having received much of her education in missionary schools. She is also a graduate of Yenching University, which has for some time ceased to function because eight of its professors were jailed by the Japanese for refusing to teach according to Japanese dictation. However, Miss Kung reported, some of the professors have escaped and are now planning to resume the University in another place and on a smaller scale in spite of obstacles.

The Student Department of the Y. W. C. A. is sponsoring her trip jointly with the N. I. C. C. Miss Kung will leave for Yale University Oct. 11. She then will go to Smith College. She expects to complete her tour by February.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Students Hear Girl From Shanghai

Kung Pu-sheng, whose given name means "one who helps the people," visited the Boston Y. W. C. A. yesterday and talked to students from near-by universities on the Chinese students' attitude toward the war. She is shown here with Priscilla and Phyllis Warburton, left to right, of Methuen, twin sisters studying at Boston University's School of Practical Arts and Letters.

Mobilization for Democracy Aim of Business Women's Week

The contribution which business and professional women have made to the welfare of the country will be signalized by annual National Business Women's Week, October 11 to 17.

Under the auspices of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, which includes 1,700 local clubs and has been functioning for 23 years, emphasis will be placed this year on mobilization of women to an even greater extent, for democracy. The Federation has outlined four battlefronts—Ideas, Production, the Community, and Peace.

President Roosevelt bestowed his official endorsement upon the observance next week in a letter in which he said:

"There need no longer be any debate as to the place of women in the business life of this nation. The enlarging war effort calls for the service of every qualified and able-bodied person—man or woman. Millions of women will have to take part in the production program replacing men whose services will be needed in the armed forces or elsewhere than on their accustomed jobs. It is my thought that National Business Women's Week this year should be dedicated to the mobilization of women in war work in the broadest sense."

The Boston Club will celebrate the occasion this evening with a meeting at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

Miss Evelyn F. Davis, Advisor in the Division of Mobilization of the Office of Civilian Defense, will stress the importance of co-operation on the part of each individual in volunteering time and whatever special sort of ability each may possess, to aid the war effort. Offices at 9 Park Street of the Boston Committee on Public Safety provide a center where any woman may register and find out what needs to be done and in just what way she can help, says Miss Davis.

Another speaker will be Lieut. Elizabeth Paine of the WAACS, whose special job it is to garner recruits for the service. Women from 21 to 45 years of age, she says, are still very much needed for enlistment as "auxiliaries," the WAAC term corresponding to Army privates. She is looking for women who can serve as clerical and office staffs, in motor transport, communications, in mess hall work, and cooking, etc. There are no particular educational requirements, she says, though applicants must pass an intelligence test as well as a medical examination. Most important of all, they must have the right spirit.

Lieut. Harriet Parker will speak similarly on behalf of the Women's Reserve of the Navy.

Miss E. Priscilla Norris, Chairman of the Club's Service Committee, and Miss Katharine Lyford, Public Relations Chairman, are in charge of the meeting.

Found: Hat Becoming To 900 Women!

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 8—Imagine a hat that's becoming to all women! They didn't have to use their imagination today at the U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College.

Fat Waves and thin Waves, blondes and brunettes, crowded in front of mirrors in the barn-like garage taken over by Filene's as official outfitters for the Waves. Regardless of avoirdupois or complexion they agreed that all looked like "a million bucks" in the tricky navy and white, roll brim hat designed by Mainbocher.

"Goodness knows!" exclaimed one "Wavelet," as she surveyed herself, "it's hard enough to find a hat that's becoming to a dozen women, let alone a thousand!"

Reporters Take a Peek

Even women reporters took time out from their copious note-making to nonchalantly pick up a Waves' chapeau when no one was looking, and take a peek in the mirror.

The girls marched down to the outfitters in platoons. Fitters flourished tape measures, and herded the outsizes off for special orders. The others promptly opened a formal charge account with Filene's, and slip in hand travelled the length of the garage and back, picking up a jacket, a skirt, a blouse, gloves, a regulation black shoulder-strap bag, a tie, topcoat and hat.

By the time they got back to the finish line, they were well submerged behind boxes and clothing.

No Fooling

Instructions posted inside and signed by the Commanding Officer himself, Capt. Herbert Underwood, told exactly how those uniforms should fit—and no fooling.

There should be an "easy but trim fullness through the shoulders. The skirt must "swing easily from the hip-line so as to avoid creasing or riding up when marching or sitting."

The length of "all skirts should reach the turn of the calf of the leg." And it all will result, according to the bulletin, in "individually proportioned suits and a general uniformity."

A letter printed in "Scan," the Smith College undergraduate newspaper, reports that Waves training at the College have been jeered by some of the Smith girls. This happened, according to the letter, when the recently graduated officers drilled before Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee.

Like the Waves

Apparently this is an aversion shared by few, for Smith girls interviewed during these days when their campus and athletic grounds are lively with the 900 newly arrived students at the Naval Training School said that this "is all right with us. We like having the Waves here."

They denied that they even minded having to double up in their rooms in double-decker bunks in order to "move over" and make room for the new Naval Training School in three of their dormitories.

"Scan" expressed sharp disapproval of this isolated evidence of "an appalling lack of breeding" among the Smith girls, and described this as "a pernicious attitude toward a group who are sincerely attempting to do their bit in the war effort."

Associated Press

New Waves Doff Civies at Northampton

Constance Maxwell of Washington, D. C., a probationary ensign at the United States Naval Training School at Smith, reaches the "finish line" after picking up in an assembly-line process the various items in her uniform. She has her teeth in the new charge slip with Filene's, official outfitters for the Waves, the first "must" in her "itinerary" through the DeSoto-Plymouth garage, which has been taken over by the Boston store for the duration for the purpose of putting Waves in uniform.

Test of New Raid Signal Is Proposed

First Massachusetts tests of the new dot-dot-dot-dash "call of the V" for air-raid wardens will be made in Boston and Newton, Mass., this Saturday morning at intervals between 10 a. m. and 12 noon, it is announced.

The special tests will be made solely for the purpose of trying out new equipment. Wardens and other ARP personnel need not report to their posts.

If there should happen to be a real raid this Saturday morning, the dot-dot-dot-dash will sound continuously for four minutes. The tests of apparatus will be for very short periods of time.

In recent air-raid drills, and in the "real" blackout Sept. 23, many persons mistook the mobilization signal for the actual alarm—the signal which would mean that planes were nearly overhead. For this reason, a special effort has been made to render the two calls as distinct as possible. The State Safety Committee has ruled that the mobilization signal shall be in code—dot-dot-dot-dash. Wardens will report when they hear the "call of the V."

The alarm, on the other hand, will continue to be the distinctive "whoop-whoop" of the sirens.

These plans, formulated by civilian defense officials independently of the Army, are to be employed pending settlement of a dispute with the Army as to proper air raid procedure. The possibility remains that the latter may overrule civilian defense procedure, but defense officials do not consider this likely.

To make the new "call of the V" as nearly fool-proof as possible, Boston has installed an "automatic timer" as the central control station from which sirens are operated. It works like timers in modern fire alarm boxes, Albert L. O'Banion, Superintendent of Air Raid Signals, said today.

When a switch is thrown, the dot-dot-dot-dash is sent out over the 36 amplifiers atop city buildings, and the code signal continues to be sent automatically until the switch is opened.

Timing has been arranged so that the Newton signals will operate at the same speed as those in Boston.

Greenwood Club Giving Reception

New members of the Greenwood Woman's Club will be greeted at a reception Friday afternoon in the vestry of the Greenwood Union Church.

During the program following the reception Mrs. Frank A. Tredinnick of Wakefield will give a talk entitled "Weather Wise." Contralto solos will be sung by Miss Barbara Robbins. The latest world developments will be discussed in a current events resumé by Mrs. Eric Larson.

Hostesses for the afternoon will be Mrs. Gregory Killam, Chairman; Mrs. Irving T. Coates, Mrs. Walter K. Freeman, Mrs. W. Thurley Hocking, Mrs. Herbert G. Leete, Mrs. Samuel Pinto, Mrs. Carl A. Rasmusson, Mrs. Howard J. Murphy, Mrs. Frank B. Gladwin, and Mrs. Ralph D. Simpson.

Elizabeth Belcher In Placement Job

Elizabeth Belcher, co-author with Louise Scott of "How to Get a Secretarial Job" published last winter, and until now a vocational counselor at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, has become Director of the Volunteer Placement Bureau of Portland, Maine.

The announcement was made this week by Mrs. Langdon Hill, President of the Bureau's board. The Bureau is affiliated with the United Community and War Chest of Greater Portland and with the Portland Office of Civilian Defense. The Bureau registers and places volunteers for wartime work.

City Club's Season to Open

Looking ahead to an unusually busy season of increased war work, inspiring lectures and social events, members of the Women's City Club will begin their season this week in the twin Bulfinch houses at 39 and 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

Morning programs will be opened tomorrow at 11 o'clock by a talk by Edwin B. Goodell, Administrative Officer of the Office of Civilian Defense for New England, who will outline the functions of his office. Bouillon will be served preceding the program.

Again this year the series of eight lectures on world affairs will be delivered by Prof. Hans Kohn, a native of Prague in former Czechoslovakia, and now associated with the department of modern European history at Smith College. The first of his talks, which will be held on alternating mornings and evenings, will be given Friday evening after a dinner for club members at 7 p. m. The other dates for his lectures are Thursday, Nov. 12; Wednesday, Dec. 9; Tuesday, Jan. 12; Wednesday, Feb. 10; Thursday, March 11; Wednesday, April 14, and Tuesday, May 11.

Chairmen of the committees at the Club for the coming year are Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf, who takes Mrs. Alexander Steinert's place as head of the Flower and Garden Committee; Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, Activities; Mrs. E. K. Rand, Emergency Relief; Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, Finance; Mrs. David F. Edwards, House; Mrs. Grafton S. Kennedy, Hospitality; Mrs. Howard W. Burge, Membership; Miss Louise Condit, Nominating; Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Public Affairs, and Miss Frances G. Curtis, Reciprocal Relations.

The Red Cross workroom in the Women's City Club will be reopened next Tuesday, Mrs. E. Winslow Ware, Chairman, has announced. Sewing projects will be carried on in the workroom each Tuesday and Thursday throughout the club season.

Salem Painting Presentation To Be Described

Presentation to the U. S. S. Massachusetts of a painting with a Salem subject will be described at a joint meeting of several Greater Boston branches of the donor society, the Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution, this Sunday afternoon. Meeting in the home of the State President, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, 105 Stedman Street, Brookline, the members will hear their State Chairman of Patriotic Education, Mrs. Alva N. Fisher, tell about the ceremony of acceptance.

The painting is entitled "Salem Harbor at Dusk" and is the work of the late famous Salem artist, Philip Little. Mrs. Fisher will also include in her talk an eye-witness description of the launching of the U. S. S. Lexington recently.

Under the guidance of the presiding officer, Miss Shirley Wyatt, Junior State President, plans for the coming year will be discussed, and a Junior State Board meeting held to consider the plans. The musical program for the coming year will be outlined by Mrs. A. Dwight W. Prescott, State Chairman of Music.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

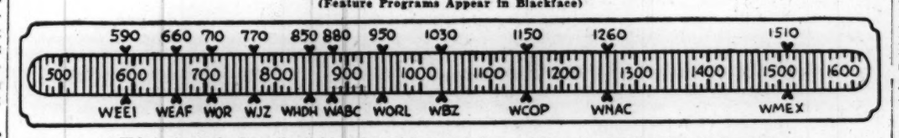
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum talk.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; "Catching the 5:05."
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organist.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and 43DB, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News Comment.
4:15 p. m.—"Blues Chasers."
4:30 p. m.—Network Sports.
4:45 p. m.—"Man With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dinner.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods." Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein conducting.
8:30 p. m.—Address, Viscount Halifax.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:30 p. m.—"Chautauqua Hogan"—Comedy.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Victory and You."
10:30 p. m.—Dance music.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ted Weems' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny McGee's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum"...	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 U. S. Navy Band	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Handicraft show
3:45 U. S. Navy Band	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Music; Buying talk
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo; organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Music; "Blues Chasers".	Dance Matinee
4:30 Jobs for Victory	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee
4:45 Ray Scott's Orch.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport comments	Dance Matinee
5:15	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport comments	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Program
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrel'; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30 'Hello from Hawaii'	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Songs of the Range
7:45 'Hello from Hawaii'	News comment	Veronica Lake; music	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 "Share Your Birthday" quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith Wilson's Orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; conducted by Alfred Wallenstein	"The Dixettes"
8:15 Death Valley Days	Lum 'n' Abner	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Address, Viscount Halifax	Richard Salinger, News.
8:45 Death Valley; News	"What Should Be the	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Fax, Pittsburgh	Handicraft show
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Role of Congress in This War?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor	Gabriel Heatter, news	Dreamland Four; songs
9:15	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Borge; Milton Berle;	News Service	Classical Album: Schubert's Ninth Symphony
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Kay's Orch.; comedy	Desi Arnaz; music	"Chateau Hogan"; comedy; orchestra	Classical Album: Schubert's Ninth Symphony
9:45 Stage Door Canteen				
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15 "The First Line"	Address, Sumner Welles,	Bert Lahr; orchestra	"Victory and You"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 William Green	World Trade, Statler	"Today's News in the	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra,
10:45 News; Rideout	Dance music	Making"; L. Henderson	O. Williams's Orchestra	Bob Crosbys Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance music	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 Dick Rogers' Orch.	F. Hendersons Orchestra	March to Victory	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Henchmen"
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music you Want	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music you Want	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; talk	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Jack Dalton, songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Political talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Shopping talk	Talk; Music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey; comedy	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk for	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	"Breakfast Club"	women; music; news	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Organ; Vocalists	"Morning Pickup"
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket,	"Salon Serenade"	Recorded BBC News	Farm and Home News
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; drama	Sing and Swing Shop	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	Mason"
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Talk; Dance orchestra
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Organ recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Babette, Phil Saltman,	"Against the Storm"	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 'Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Singin' Sam	George and Dixie	Ranch Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup; orch.	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	"Til Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping talk	News; Concert music	Evelyn Cornett, songs
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Civilian Defense talk	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Victor Arden's Orchestra
2:00 Serial drama	War courses talk	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 "We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs
2:45 'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Betty Crocker, Talk	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Frederick Tschner,	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Handicraft show
3:45 baritone; piano	Joe Rines's Music	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Dance Matinee; records
4:15 Camp Fire Girls	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Local sports	Dance Matinee; records
4:30 Interview	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee; records
4:45 Network talks	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee; records
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records
5:15	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30 Follies; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News Comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Melody Weavers	"Pinkin Parade"	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30 Report to Nation	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Red Ryder"; drama	Natural science talk
7:45 Report to Nation	western drama	Lou; music	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade
8:00 'Kate Smith Hour';	Earl Godwin, news	Luella Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	Handicraft show
8:15 music comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 drama; guests	Musicale	"Information Please!";	"This Is Navy Norfolk";	The Lyric Theater
8:45 Kate Smith; News	Dance music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Saxie Dowell's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Prokofeff's "Lt. Kije"
9:15 Paulette Goddard	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Classical Album: Prokofeff's "Lt. Kije"
9:30 "That Brewster	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	
9:45 Boy"; serial	Morgan's Orch.; comedy	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz with guests	
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15 Ross; Connee Boswell; Margo; Herb	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Shriner; orchestra	John Gunther, news	World's Most Honored	Richard Himber's Orch.	Henry Busse's Orchestra
10:45	Men, Machines, Victory	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:15 Dance music	Newscast	March to Victory	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Jack Edwards' Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End: News
11:45 chestra	Music; News	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End: News

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m. — The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Col. Walter Elliott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m. Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News, from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Servicemen.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:15 p. m.—"The United Nations."

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Oct. 9

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRDW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 9.70mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 9
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

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New England Enlistments in Army at Year's Record Level in September

Serious Situation in War Impels Many to Join Up Now

War Activities in New England

New England Enlistments Up—Enlistments in the Army in New England were higher in September than in any previous month this year, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, announced today.

Not in the period since Pearl Harbor has there been such a large number of applicants, General Miles said. The September total was nearly double that of July, he added.

Based on statements of thousands of applicants, Army recruiting officers advance three reasons for the tremendous increase which has continued to grow steadily during the early days of the present month. One is the spreading realization of the seriousness of the war situation, another is the desire of men to avoid conscription, and the third is the opening up of opportunities for applicants to choose the particular branch of the Army desired. For, example, a boy 18 or 19 years of age may choose any one of 13 different branches in which to enlist. A man skilled in any one of more than 100 mechanical trades or hobbies may enlist as a specialist directly in the Air Forces, even though physically qualified for limited service only, and up to his 50th birthday.

Six Launchings Saturday — Six new Navy vessels will be launched at three Greater Boston yards Saturday, headquarters of the First Naval District announced today.

At the Boston Navy Yard two "special ships" will be launched. They will be sponsored by Mrs. Lillian R. Early of Roxbury and Caroline DeSimone of Lawrence, wives of yard employees, selected in a drawing of employees who are War Bond buyers.

Two submarine chasers will be launched at Simms Brothers yard in Dorchester. Mrs. Frederick Gallatin will sponsor one of the speedy craft, aboard which her husband will serve as Executive Officer. The other will be sponsored by Mrs. C. K. Drinker, wife of a Boston physician.

Two "special ships" also will be launched at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass. Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Bay State Governor, will sponsor one, and Mrs. Francis E. M. Whiting, wife of Captain Whiting, will be the other sponsor.

On Oct. 11 the destroyer Foote will be launched at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. It will be sponsored by Mrs. Marguerite F. Aspinwall, Virginia Beach, Va., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote, after whom the ship was named.

N. H. Men to be Tough—A physical education program designed to toughen up the men of the University of New Hampshire has been announced in the belief that the University "has an obligation to prepare its men students physically for the contribution which they may be called upon to make in the war." Each student will be required to participate for an hour a day, three days a week, according to Carl Lundholm, Director of Physical Education and Athletics.

Quick Change, What?—From Army private to Navy Ensign in two days was the feat of Charles Reder of North Adams, Mass. He left with a group of Selective Service men for training camp last Saturday and his commission as ensign, for which he had applied some time ago, arrived at the Army Training Center Monday. During a one-day furlough the switch from Army to Navy was effected.

Mum's the Word—Navy Secretary Frank Knox has forbidden Harvard University's Naval Training School enrollees from keeping diaries, reports, or personal records, the trainees' newspaper, the Scuttlebutt, said today. Any existing notes, memoranda or similar records must be disposed of, the paper said.

What a Mess Sergeant!—Fortunate, indeed, will be the Army outfit that draws Charles Banino, especially if he is assigned to mess hall duty. Mr. Banino is the chef at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Boston and he reports for duty tomorrow at Fort Devens—favorite recipes and all.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; By a Staff Artist

Boston Museum of Fine Arts Receives Gift of Early American Silver

Philip Leffingwell Spalding Collection of silver is given to Boston Museum. Upper left: Cup by Jeremiah Dummer (1645-1718). Upper right: Chafing dish by Jacob Hurd (1702-1758). Lower left: Pepper pot by William Cowell (1682-1736). Lower center: Dr. George H. Edgell (left), Director of the Museum, and Edwin J. Hipkiss (right), Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts at the Museum, holding cup by Hull & Sanderson (17th-century silversmiths). Lower right: Cup by Moody Russell (1694-1761).

Boston Museum Gets Gift Of Early American Silver

An important collection of early American silver has just been given to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. It was assembled by the late Philip Leffingwell Spalding of Milton, Mass., who was president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and is the gift of his widow and his three sons.

Boston, with fewer than 18,000 inhabitants in the 17th century, supported more than 200 silversmiths, and the Boston craftsman's punch mark assured the patron of fine metal and sound workmanship. The Spalding collection, while including a few pieces by men who were not local, and also a few by local silversmiths of the 18th century, consists chiefly of articles made by 15 New England craftsmen born in the 17th century.

The shapely cups, bowls, casters, dishes, and other vessels combining beauty and utility bear the mark of the most distinguished silversmiths of the period, among them Robert Sanderson, who left England in 1638; John Hull, of Boston, mintmaster and merchant; Jeremiah Dummer, John Coney, Edward Webb, Edward Winslow, John Edwards, John Dixwell, William Cowell, Edwin J. Hipkiss, curator of the Department of Decorative Arts at the Museum, points out that a sweetmeat box by Edward Winslow, possibly fashioned as early as 1700, shows its indebtedness to the designs of the reign of Charles II. It represents the more elaborate work of American silversmiths.

The inscription on a two-handled cup made by John Dixwell shows that it was a gift from Mrs. Sarah Kemble Knight to the Church of Christ in Norwich, Conn., in 1722. She was the author of the fascinating "Journal of Madam Knight," concerning her travels on horseback between Boston and New York in 1704.

Four hooked prongs on a salt cellar by Edward Winslow supply an element of mystery. No one appears to know just why the prongs are there, though Mr. Hipkiss suggests their use as something against which to level a spoonful of salt. One of the rarities in the collection is a "mourning" ring of American gold inscribed "E. H. Obit 1749." Such souvenirs were given in the 18th century.

At the private showing of the silver recently, Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, also announced the presentation to the Museum by Russell Wiles of Chicago of Robert Feke's portrait of Isaac Winslow, the donor's great-great-grandfather. It is considered a superb example of Feke's work. The only other painting by him which the Museum owns is the portrait of Thomas Goldthwait.

The Museum has recently acquired, through the Ernest W. Longfellow fund, an original painting, a sketch, by Peter Paul Rubens. It is entitled "Mercury and Argus" and depicts Mercury putting Argus to sleep, at the instigation of Jupiter, according to Ovid's "Metamorphoses."

The new acquisitions are on public view in the Museum's Recent Accessions Gallery.

Fire Prevention Inspections Open

Clean-up and clean-out of homes, yards, factories, and stores remain paramount tasks for everyone during Fire Prevention Week, according to John J. Kenney, Deputy Fire Chief, who outlined inspections starting today in downtown Boston.

Members of his department will also inspect South Boston on Friday, and the South End and Roxbury on Saturday.

Fire drills as a frequent activity in every public and private organization were also urged by Chief Kenney.

Old Boston D. A. R.'s Plan Garden Lecture

Beauties of New England gardens will be described and shown in pictures in an illustrated lecture by Miss Grace Ashby Jenkins at the first meeting of Old Boston Chapter, D. A. R., next Tuesday evening at the Pioneer Hotel, Y. W. C. A., on Clarendon Street, Boston.

The program will follow a supper, served shortly after six, and the business meeting. During the latter delegates to the autumn State Conference at Swampscott will give reports.

Capt. James O. Porter

Capt. James Otis Porter, U. S. N., Ret., who passed on yesterday at the Salem, Mass., hospital, was a Marblehead, Mass., resident who for more than 20 years was connected with the United States Shipping Board and its successor, the United States Maritime Commission.

A lineal descendant of James Otis, Revolutionary War patriot, and of James Barton Rogers, founder of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Captain Porter was a native of Boston, and was educated at Hopkinson's School, Boston, and Harvard University.

Not yet 30 years old during the Spanish-American War, he was the youngest officer to command a warship, holding the rank of lieutenant. During World War I, Captain Porter was in command of the naval training station at Marblehead and Bumkin Island, later of the naval station at Pelham Bay, N. Y.

Following the war, from 1919 to 1921, he commanded the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket. With the Shipping Board and Maritime Commission, he was head of the salvage and insurance departments.

Connecticut 'Genius' Statue for Scrap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8—The bronze statue, known as the "Genius of Connecticut," which for years surmounted the gold dome of the State Capitol, has gone into the scrap pile, symbol of a campaign that is reaching amazing proportion in this State.

Gov. Robert A. Hurley went so far as to declare the scrap campaign a "State emergency" and, in a radio address, called upon all public officials to remove immediately all unnecessary metal ornaments from public buildings.

At the State Capitol, where the giant female figure of the "Genius" has been reposing, in pieces, in the cellar since the hurricane of 1938, a demolition crew went through the building systematically removing unused metal. They found a metal stairway, outdoor fences, balustrades, a complete furnace, ornamental lighting fixtures, and a forgotten printing press.

With an unusual degree of coordination, government agencies, salvage committees, volunteer firemen, daily newspapers, radio stations, and other agencies are working on a scrap drive, Oct. 10 to 20, which will far surpass any efforts Connecticut has made to date in scrap collection.

A Hartford garage has donated its steel tower, carrying an advertising sign and weighing 15 tons. The Aetna Life Insurance Company is tearing down an iron fence built only a few years ago.

The Travelers Insurance Company turned in two radio antenna towers, once used by its station WTIC, and 14 tons of other metals from its downtown building.

In farming areas, neighborhood leaders of the Connecticut Volunteers, one for each 10 families, are checking from house to house to encourage scrap donations.

Governor Hurley, while heading the scrap campaign, also has begun his Democratic campaign for re-election.

Along with former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, his Republican opponent, he made his first appeal for the support of industrial workers. Governor Hurley, citing Connecticut's defense actvities, pointed out that the "Compact for Victory," under which labor and management agreed not to let their differences stop war production, was brought about by his administration. Mr. Baldwin told a Manchester Republican gathering that workmen's compensation benefits should be increased to offset higher living costs.

The Week in Connecticut

War Augments Arrests

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey reported that his men are making twice as many arrests now as they did in the quieter days before the war, and forecast a wartime crime wave for Connecticut.

"I can offer no specific explanation for this upsurge," said Mr. Hickey, "but I can suggest that war tends to bring out the best in some people and the worst in others," and he added "We may not have imported the best citizens of other States" among the "tremendous number of strangers now living and working here."

"The cream of the crop has either been drafted or enlisted in the armed forces," said Mr. Hickey. "The armed forces don't want undesirables and it is this element that requires the police to remain on the alert."

Mr. Hickey pointed out that although the last session of the Legislation authorized an increase of 50 men in his department to a total of 275, the war has cut this number down to 220. Thirty-five State policemen are on leave for duty with the armed forces and 20 others are engaged full time on war work.

You can have all the firewood you want to cut in Connecticut State forests for 50 cents a cord. "Come and get it," invites State Forester Austin F. Hawes. The wood is hurricane timber, felled four years ago and thoroughly seasoned now.

Roxbury Man Gets Stay of Sentence

Pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, a motion for stay of a penitentiary sentance on Patrick J. Dennehy, of Roxbury, Mass., for alleged falsifying of Work Projects Administration pay rolls, was allowed today by Judge George C. Sweeney, in the United States District Court.

Bail of $7,500 was fixed by the court, with the provision that the appeal be filed immediately. The right was reserved by the court to cancel the bail if action was not taken within the proper time, the court informed John M. Boyle, counsel for the defense. Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney, opposed the motion.

Mr. Dennehy, a former WPA foreman at a project at the South Boston Navy Yard annex, was found guilty by a jury of alleged pay roll padding involving about $4,000, and was senteced on Oct. 6 to two and a half years in the penitentiary.

Private School Transport May Go to Voters

Once again a group of determined citizens interested in maintaining the constitutional provision for complete separation of church from state climbed Beacon Hill today to seek repeal of the law which permits the use of public funds for the transportation of children to Roman Catholic and other private schools.

This time the representatives of a wide variety of church organizations throughout the Commonwealth presented a petition for an initiative referendum to carry their five-year fight for repeal of the 1936 statute directly to the people on the 1943 state election ballot. The law provides compulsory free transportation to all private school children, including parochial, in towns and cities where such services are operated out of public funds for public schools.

According to Frank J. Batcheller, Chairman of the National Committee of the League Opposed to Sectarian Appropriations, the petition filed with the Secretary of State is as "broad in significance as the United States Constitution, since it seeks to preserve the complete separation of church and State in Massachusetts."

Mr. Batcheller's name heads the list of 10 petitioners which also include such distinguished representatives of the clergy as the Rev. Charles E. Park, Pastor of First Unitarian Church of Boston; the Rev. Henry B. Washburn, Dean Emeritus of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge; the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Pastor Arlington Street Church (Unitarian) of Boston; the Rev. C. Gordon Brownville, Pastor Tremont Temple Baptist Church; the Rev. Leroy W. Coons, former Superintendent of the Churches of Massachusetts Universalist Convention; the Rev. Everett C. Herrick, President Andover-Newton Theological School, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop Boston Area, Methodist Church.

Speaking as chairman of this group which is said to represent a strongly organized group of Massachusetts citizens, Mr. Batcheller stated that he was now prepared after several futile attempts to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to the proposals of the local clergy to carry this fight to the people. He charged that the prevailing transportation legislation was the springboard of a national drive to secure nation-wide government support for free transportation, free textbooks and free supplies for parochial school attendants.

"This drive for private use of taxpayers' funds," Mr. Batcheller said, "is a direct violation of the constitutional principle of complete separation of church and State. State financial transportation of parochial and private school children is not a concession in the name of fairness and democratic justice. It is no less than a surrender of some of our democratic principles to strong pressure groups. It is a bad precedent that provides an opening for further inroads."

The clergy are not too hopeful of the Legislature approving their campaign. But because they believe the majority of registered voters are with them, they will start shortly to collect the names of 20,000 registered voters necessary to get the issue on the next State ballot. If, when the 20,000 signatures are obtained, the legislatures votes against placing the question on the ballot for a state referendum, 5,000 more names in addition to the original 20,000 will override the legislative veto.

Bay State Sets Pace for Plan Of 'Schools at War'

War services rendered by Massachusetts school children are being organized in a "Schools at War" program which is being inaugurated in the nation's schools this week, according to War Savings Administrator, Daniel J. Doherty. The basic purpose of the plan is to make war savings an important and permanent part of each school's program of wartime service. Salvage drives and civilian defense activities will be included in the program.

Mrs. Edward H. Heller of Cambridge has been designated as the Massachusetts "Schools at War" leader. Under her direction every school in the State will be provided with a special scrapbook to be filled with reports of the school's war activities and exhibitions will be held by communities, States and finally the nation to dramatize the schools' unified programs as they develop.

Boston to Welcome Heroes

Four youthful heroes and one young heroine who lately have seen action on the United Nations' battlelines will be among the speakers at the "Battlefront Heroes" meeting to be held at Symphony Hall next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the United Nations Relief Fund.

These young veterans, whose tour is being sponsored by the International Student Service and the National Student Federation, will be introduced to Boston youth earlier in the day at a Youth for Victory Council rally at the Bradford Hotel at 3 p. m.

The heroes include Capt. Peter Cochrane, D. S. O., of the Cameron Highlanders, who fought in the Libyan campaign as the youngest captain in his regiment; Lieut. Vladimir Pchelintsev, Bearer of the Order of Lenin and noted for his skill both as a sniper and a dancer, and Nicolai Kraslichenko, Co-ordinator of the Moscow fuel supply and leader of the youth of that City during its defense last autumn.

Two heroes from the Orient are Raden Kadir, University of Java student and veteran of the Battle of the Netherlands East Indies, who will present a native dance in addition to relating his experiences, and the Chinese actress, Miss Yung Wang, personal representative of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. She will enact a pantomime with which she entertained China's fighting forces.

Other speakers will be Miss Lydia Dan, Chinese graduate of Radcliffe who is an influential figure in Chinese circles in Washington, and Henry B. Cabot, Chairman of the United Nations Relief Fund. Master of ceremonies will be Edward C. Carter, National President of Russian War Relief, Inc. Mrs. Nathaniel Mills, Jr., is General Chairman of the event.

Fuel Controller, District 1, Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Oil Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes today notified Representative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts of the appointment of L. F. Kittinger as "controller of supplies" for Fuel District Number One.

Mrs. Rogers said she was told by Mr. Ickes that Mr. Kittinger, formerly of the materials division of the War Production Board, would go into New England and Fuel District One next week with orders "to cut all red tape in the delivery of fuel."

She said his headquarters probably would be in New York and a deputy would be assigned to Boston.

Daughter of Governor Transferred by WAVES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—Miss Emily Saltonstall, daughter of Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, who has been in training with the Waves at Smith College for the past month, left today for the University of Wisconsin, where she will take a four months' course in radio operation technique. Upon completion of the course she will be given a petty officers' rating in communication.

How to turn a Family Dinner into a PARTY

Ingredients for *this* recipe are simple. All you need is one family circle, slightly jaded from an overdose of every-day desserts. Add one heaping bowl of Hood's October special—Caramel Nut Ice Cream—and just *watch 'em revive.*

Caramel Nut Ice Cream tastes like a party. It's luscious caramel ice cream, cramjam full of crunchy walnut meats. Better get a quart tonight — it's much too good to miss.

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Japanese Give Up Two Aleutian Isles

Continued from Page 1

enemy forces have disappeared from the westernmost island of Attu and nearby Agattu with losses this far totaling 38 ships sunk or damaged and 40 planes destroyed.

The Navy reported that no signs of Japanese activity on either island had been detected for several weeks. The enemy's lone remaining base, the island of Kiska, thus drew the concentrated fire of United States bombing planes.

Presumably operating from their new Andreanof Islands base, Army Liberator bombers with fighter escorts dumped explosives and incendiaries on the Japanese Kiska encampment Monday, scoring hits on seaplane hangers.

Six enemy seaplane fighters which counterattacked were shot down, and all the American aircraft, escaping what the Navy termed "only light antiaircraft opposition," returned to their base.

The enemy's occupation of Kiska was regarded in naval circles as increasingly jeopardized, not only because the new American base is but 125 nautical miles distant but because of the approach of bitter winter weather. Less than 10 days ago, the Japanese Radio reported that snow and biting winds were causing hardship to their unsheltered forces in the islands.

Nipponese invasion of the islands, recently discribed as a Japanese "rat trap" by Capt. Leland P. Lovettt of the Navy's Bureau of Public Relations, opened with the bombing of Dutch Harbor, on June 3, a day before the Battle of Midway.

Kiska has offered a comparatively adequate harbor for Japanese submarines and possibly might have been desired, naval officials said, as a vantage point from which to intercept American supplies moving to Russia in case of a Japanese attack on the Soviet. Less than 600 nautical miles west of Dutch Harbor, Kiska likewise offers facilities for operation of Japanese planes.

Stalingrad:

Soviet Tank Forces Break German Flank

Soviet tank forces breaking into the fortified German left flank northwest of Stalingrad were reported in Moscow dispatches to have forced the enemy to divert veteran Prussian units from other fronts in an effort to stop the push aimed at relieving the siege of the Volga city.

The Russians, however, maintained the initiative on the Steppes even as the Germans poured more and more men and machines into the battle. The latest official report said German attacks were beaten off both to the northwest as well as inside the ruined city.

During the past three days, Soviet dispatches said, the Germans lost thousands of men, hundreds of trucks and armored cars, and scores of tanks without compensating gains.

Documents taken from newly captured prisoners, the Russians said, emphasized again the importance the Germans attach to the Stalingrad offensive, indicating even that Hitler hoped to win the entire war in the East by the occupation of the Volga metropolis.

But now, according to Pravda, Moscow Communist newspaper, prisoners no longer talk of the end of the war, but only express fear that the coming winter will be fatal to Germany, with its forces insufficient to cover the broad fronts in Russia.

Forces under Maj. Gen. Alexei Rodintzev were given a great share of the credit for turning the tide of battle in the northwest suburbs, where by a surprise night assault the Germans had driven along a ditch perilously close to the Volga at the rear of Stalingrad.

Taken under crossfire, the Germans finally were rolled back

The Army newspaper Red Star reported the Russians were tightening their hold on recaptured streets and consolidating positions.

Defense mortar batteries were credited with knocking out eight tanks and decimating a company of German infantry. Soviet artillerymen were said to have wiped out a battalion of infantry, silenced six opposing batteries, and destroyed eight tanks and 70 trucks.

Soviet Spans Don, Rome Radio Reports

A Rome Radio broadcast recorded in London said Soviet forces hammering the Axis flank in the Don-Volga corridor had bridged the Don with pontoons and, despite aerial strafing, regained footholds on the stream's west bank.

Opening of the forty-fifth day of the siege of Stalingrad drew from the Soviet Information Bureau the flat declaration:

"Our troops are holding their positions.

"During the day we destroyed about 500 Hitlerites, 19 German tanks, 18 trucks, five guns, and six mortar batteries."

Increased casualties were pictured as the only result of sporadic German counterattacks against the pressure of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's shock divisions northwest of Stalingrad.

The Red Army of the central Caucasus battled Axis tanks and motorized infantry fiercely in the Mozdok area, but—for the second day in succession—it was stated the Russians retired to a new defense line in one sector.

Axis Claims Soviet Force Encircled

The German High Command in a broadcast communiqué said that northwest of Stalingrad "encircled enemy forces which had been split up into two parts were annihilated."

German news agency dispatches said this encirclement had been accomplished at the suburb of Orlovka which the High Command reported several days ago had been captured in an enveloping move.

Neither the High Command nor the news bureau gave any indication of the size of the Russian force reported destroyed.

"In the Caucasus district," the German communiqué reported, "enemy attacks were repelled and our own wedges of attack were driven farther forward against stubborn resistance.

"Also in Stalingrad, the enemy had to give up further terrain in heavy struggles.

"Northwest of the town encircled enemy forces which had been split up into two parts were annihilated."

New Guinea:

MacArthur Explains Slackening Pace

The official war bulletin from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific headquarters explained the slackening pace of the 10-day Australian advance in New Guinea with the comment:

"This incredibly difficult range of mountains presents almost insuperable complications in maintenance of supply lines for troop units of any size."

It suggested that General MacArthur's Australian jungle fighters were confronted with the same problems which halted the Japanese in their earlier attempt to push through the same mountains for an attack on Port Moresby, Allied base in southern New Guinea.

Only the rugged territory and the supply problems it presented brought the Allies to their near halt, the communiqué made clear.

Scarcely any enemy resistance was encountered in the 10-day march up the southern side of mountains from Ioribaiwa, 32 miles airline from Port Moresby, and the gains "have been accomplished with practically no loss to our troops."

The communiqué, devoted solely to the Owen Stanley advance, explained for the first time why the Japanese threat to Port Moresby had collapsed.

"The enemy, as we expected, has discovered his supply problems, aggravated by our constant air attacks, were impossible of immediate solution," the communiqué said.

It did not disclose how far the Allied forces had advanced, but earlier reports said the Japanese already had withdrawn to the northeast downslope of the mountain range and that the Australians were in firm control of the narrow pass leading across the mile-high barrier.

Japanese Losses In China Run High

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Oct. 8

In the four and one-half months from May 15 to Sept. 30, a Chinese Army spokesman said, the Japanese lost 22,450 men killed in the battles of Chekiang and Kiangsi province and failed in their effort to "link up a network of communications for military operations."

Using 170,000 men, he said, they closed a gap of 360 miles between the terminals of the Hangchow-Nanchang Railway, but the Chinese recovered all but 100 miles, forcing the enemy into a retreat which did not stop until it reached the Lanchi-Kinhwa sector of Western Chekiang, where the Japanese still are holding out.

The campaign, he said, also cost the Japanese 1,050 prisoners and considerable war material, including 64 launches sunk.

French Warned:

Urged to Evacuate Bomb Danger Zones

A United States Army warning to the people of Occupied France to move away from objects likely to be targets for United States bombers was radiocast at frequent intervals Wednesday by two powerful transmitters in the United States.

The warning, read just before and just after each radiocast beamed to Europe by stations WRCA and WNBI, was radiocast in French, but also was being carried to the rest of Europe in Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek and Turkish.

The text:

Listen to an important communiqué from the American High Command to French people in the occupied zone.

American bombing from the air is directed only to Germans and those installations which in France and other occupied territories are working for the German war machine.

The sentiments of the United States of America toward the French people are only those of great sympathy. It is for this reason that the American High Command gives you the warning which you are about to hear in order that the inhabitants of the occupied zone may take for themselves and for their families necessary measures for their safety.

You are listening to an important communiqué from the American High Command to the French people of the occupied zone.

Listen:

To all inhabitants of the occupied zone, living within two kilometers (1¼miles) of factories working for Germany, we advise you to evacuate your homes. When the bombardment of a target is carried out at high altitude, some bombs may fell on other places than the objective itself and that's why we advise the French in the occupied zone, living within a radius of two kilometers of factories working for Germany, to leave their homes.

The objectives likely to be attacked by our bombers are all automobile factories which are converted to the German war effort, and especially those making or repairing planes, tanks, vehicles, locomotives, firearms, and chemical products. The other targets likely to be attacked by our planes are railroad stations, shipyards, submarine bases, airdromes, and concentration points of German troops.

You have just heard an important communiqué from the American High Command directed to the French in the occupied zone!

Axis Bases Hit:

RAF Bombs Towns In North Africa

Cairo dispatches disclosed that United States fighter pilots escorted Royal Air Force fighter-bombers on a raid behind the German lines in Egypt yesterday, part of an exeeptionally heavy air attack on the enemy.

On 12 trips over Axis territory during the day, the RAF was said to have caused heavy damage to German airports, convoys, and troop concentrations.

Long-range British fighters struck deep behind the lines, bombing and machine-gunning troops and trucks and firing German boats moving east along the coast on the way back.

Long-range bombers attacked targets on the North African coast between Derna and Sidi Barrani Wednesday, including the Axis seaplane base at Bomba where they damaged a number of enemy aircraft, a British Communiqué in Cairo reported.

British Ship Sunk:

Vessel Torpedoed In Caribbean

The United States Navy has announced the sinking of a small British merchantman by submarine action in the Caribbean, boosting to 485 the Associated Press count of announced Western Atlantic maritime losses since Dec. 7.

Five seamen were killed when a torpedo crashed into the cargo carrier nearly two months ago. The ship sank within five minutes.

Forty-two survivors were picked up by a United States naval vessel shortly after the attack.

Song Lightens Their Heavier Hours

Wide World

Soviet Fliers Take Time Off

They would sing even without an accordionist, but as long as they had him it was nice to sit and listen to his playing as well as to sing. This picture, taken at an airdrome somewhere on the Leningrad Front, doesn't look as if the men who are doing the fighting are downhearted. Quite the opposite, their glowing faces betoken full faith in ultimate victory.

Issue of Communist Status Near Showdown in Canada

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 8—The "conditional release" of Communist Party leader, Tim Buck, and 16 of his followers by the Dominion Government Oct. 6 was not unexpected by observers who have watched the shifting fortunes of the Party since the war opened.

Mr. Buck and his followers had been in hiding since a detention order had been issued against them June, 1940.

Last week, however, the group came out of hiding and gave themselves up to the police, thereby virtually forcing the Government to reopen the entire problem governing the status of Communists, and particularly the Party in Canada.

Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent, in answering a request from Ontario Premier Mitchell Hepburn that the group be released, stated that Mr. Buck and the others were released "because their admitted hostility to Canada's participation in the war on the ground that it was an imperialistic war has given place to an expressed desire, since Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, to support a total Canadian war effort."

Broad Powers Granted

The authority by which the Communists either can be held or released rests in the hands of the Cabinet.

Under wartime legislation, extremely broad powers have been given in Canada to the executive which in turn has delegated much of these powers to various ministers, boards, and committees. These powers cover liberty and property in the most complete way. Under the Defense of Canada Rgulations, the Minister of Justice may order the arrest and indefinite detention of anyone, Canadian citizen or not, if he were satisfied that it was necessary to do so, to prevent ". . . any particular person from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the safety of the state. . . ."

In the case of Communists, the power of the Minister, or at least his dicretion, was fortified by a further wartime regulation that declared the Communist Party to be an "illegal organization." It provided, too, for the prosecution of any member of the Party or anyone in any way affiliated with it or engaged in the distribution of its propaganda.

Before the German attack on Russia, that legislation was acceptable to the majority of Canadian people. For while there always has been a considerable debate in Canada about the broad and discretionary powers over personal freedom given to the Minister of Justice, there never was any doubt that the internment of Canadian Communists before June 22, 1941, met with general approval.

After June 22 the story changed sharply. For the past year or more Communist-inspired organizations have been in the forefront in demanding the most vigorous economic and military war policy in Canada. As Canadians began to re-examine their understanding of the Soviet Union, many Progressives were led to suggest that the time had come when there should be equally a re-examination of the official attitude to the Communist Party.

Issue Is Clouded

But the issue was clouded somewhat for the Canadian Government by several difficulties that could not be ignored. There was first, and perhaps most important, the position of the opinion of French Canada. Anti-Communist and often favoring Vichy, many Quebec leaders still were denouncing the Communist movement as the "great enemy" of French Canada, its Church and its way of life. Since Minister of Justice Louis St. Laurent represents the French Canadians, there was some likelihood that any decisions about the Communist Party would be influenced by these considerations.

There was also the influence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a Federal police agency that always has regarded the Left as more dangerous than the Right, despite the fact that the Communist Party in Canada did not number more than 6,000 or 7,000 members at any time. It is believed that the R. C. M. P. has urged on the Government a cautious policy in its approach toward legalizing a party and a movement that the Federal police have been fighting bitterly, and with some effect, since 1920.

Third, the legal position was confused by the fact that in 1935 the course of a celebrated trial that resulted in the conviction of several Communist leaders, an Ontario Criminal Court had held the Communist Party to be an illegal organization, according to the interpretation of certain provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Finally, there are some Canadians who continue to recognize the distinction between "Russians" and "Canadian Communists" and who insist that the Communist Party simply is not to be trusted, that its record is too tortuous to be allowed to develop a following in the open.

Once Earl Browder was released by the United States Government, however, it was a reasonable guess that increasing pressure would be brought to bear in Canada to have the status of the party revised in the light of Soviet participation as a gallant ally.

The Browder case undoubtedly precipitated the decisions that finally led to the emergence of party leaders from more than two years of hiding. American developments are considered to have importance here because, while the Communist Party may not have been declared to be an "illegal organization" by the Supreme Court or by Federal legislation, the official United States view of the party and its status with the general public roughly would seem to be the same as it has been in Canada.

Mr. Browder's release undoubtedly forced on to the Canadian Government the problem of re-examining the party's position in the light of these changes in the United States, and, of course, in Europe.

Germans Fetter Prisoners; British Move to Retaliate

Continued from Page 1

agreeable sequel than having his hands tied. That is a simple fact, unpleasant as any feature of fighting is bound to be.

The matter depends upon three variable factors—the prisoners' behavior, the humanity of his captors, and the circumstances of his capture. The fact that the Nazis can raise the charge they have just made any time in the future rules it out as a basis for negotiations in view of the War Office.

Since the British conscience is clear, full investigation is invited of the treatment accorded the 285,000 Axis prisoners in British concentration camps. Some 262,000 of these are Italians and 23,000 are Germans. The Axis holds 115,000 British prisoners, 90,000 in Nazi camps. This is the third time the Nazis have raised the question of British treatment of prisoners.

The German allegations have forestalled publication of fresh evidence of their inhumane treatment of civilians in occupied territories. For the 10 British officers and men who raided Sark without sustaining casualties took one prisoner and fulfilled a special mission of corroborating evidence of the ill treatment of British residents of that island only 30 miles fro mthe Nazi-dominated French coast and 80 miles from the British.

Such small raids are being undertaken for various purposes all the time and nothing normally is reported about them. But this one resulted in the seizure of a document signed by Colonel General Knackfus stating that all male civilians between the age of 16 and 70 not born on the Channel Islands and not permanent residents there had been deported with their families on short notice to do forced labor in the Reich. Some 900 already had gone from Guernsey and a greater number is expected to be taken from Jersey. Sark's normal population is 570.

The Germans charged that the British bound the prisoners taken at Sark, and then shot and stabbed two fatally and wounded a third.

The Germans have been in possession of the Channel Islands since midsummer in 1940. At that time it was decided not to defend this territory on the grounds that its possession was of no strategic use to Britain and very little to Germany. Since then, inhabitants have been enduring hardships under sevede Nazi rule and a shortage of food and other supplies has prompted Lord Portsea of an old Jersey family to urge repeatedly and unsuccessfully that he be allowed to take relief ships to the Channel Islands.

The Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, has just printed a message written last spring that reached some English dockers—written on scrap paper rolled up in a bottle flated from the Channel Island. It is filled with redolent deep resentment and says "conditions during last winter were terrible."

Willkie Visit Buoys China; War Issues Now in Open

By Gunther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 8—The immediate result of Wendell L. Willkie's tornado-like sweep across China, which ended today with his departure for undisclosed points, is the freshness of atmosphere that he brought about. Being a type of statesman utterly unknown to the more or less conversational and soft-spoken Chinese leaders and a population who are entirely unaccustomed to a dramatic political performance, he made a strong personal impression.

Some persons are highly pleased, others somewhat bewildered, by Mr. Willkie's insistence on publicly stressing questions normally treated with great reticence. He has not hesitated to talk of inflation, war profiteering, insufficient popular co-operation in the economic war effort, and many aspects of democratic progress.

Mr. Willkie's attitude toward "speaking as I please" has stimulated public discussion of burning questions. Many persons admired the practical demonstration of modern democracy when a member of the opposition, although the President's envoy likewise, openly criticized his own government's war conduct and peace preparations.

Future Benefits

Mr. Willkie's extreme outspokenness on these issues has greatly stimulated the most progressive Chinese. All this may point to benefits deriving from his visit.

Mr. Willkie's promise of continuing agitation for a more offensive United Nations war effort, especially in Asia, was received gratefully. But many of China's leaders are aware that President Roosevelt and other responsible persons are not only equally sincere friends of China but are also more qualified in judging requirements of global war and present United Nations possibilities. Therefore, they are not generally overrating Mr. Willkie's personal influence on developments in world strategy. This does not diminish appreciation of the valuable domestic uplift on account of Mr. Willkie's ebullient championship of China's cause against slackers.

The main practical aspect of Mr. Willkie's forceful China campaign is considered to be his strong views about timely preparation and radical execution of measures guaranteeing a genuine and progressive postwar world order. For peace problems have recently grown to occupy a major position for the Chinese generally. The Chinese are daily growing more aware of the probable extent of China's postwar internal weakness compared with the tremendous political, social, economic and financial tasks of consolidating and developing a huge country plus a long list of territories. They are also aware that after the war China will be strongly dependent on its Allies' practical co-operation, politically, economically, and financially.

Suspicion of Imperialism

Against this background the Chinese have suspected survival of certain aspects of an imperialistic attitude in the United Nations which, after the war, would deeply contrast with the unprecedented growth of Chinese nationalism.

Therefore the Chinese were delighted to see a man, representative of big business and recently sponsored by 44 per cent of all Americans, agitating against imperialism and promising an ideal peace. They especially welcomed Mr. Willkie's implicit demand for immediate drafting of a Pacific Charter stipulating essential details such as a place for China in Asia, and his call for abolition of extraterritoriality as an earnest of fundamental change in the Allied attitude toward China. All these favorite subjects of Chinese newspaper discussion in recent months have now been taken up by Mr. Willkie, who generally is considered here as the United States' second greatest man and probable representative of America's postwar mind.

Step Toward Security

Even if the immediate uplift due to Mr. Willkie's visit evaporates and if desired results of his campaign are not forthcoming, residents of Chungking will feel that the visit of the strange Middle Westerner, who called dignified elders "you boys," and broke elaborate appointments in order to contact "simple little men," has done much toward securing China's future.

Yet the main inward impression he left behind is not elation at the praise he showered on the Generalissimo and the heroic people generally, and his promises, but his courageous emphasis that China's present problem is largely domestic, requiring greater mobilization of popular co-operation along democratic lines, a more determined fight against inflation and more serious putting of the nation's house in order.

Labor Peer Calls For a Supreme Allied War Council

GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 8 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi, Labor peer, called today for a supreme allied war council and said that if all United Nations' efforts were directed to building up overwhelming air forces there would be a speedy and victorious end to the war.

"From recent speeches of Nazi leaders," he said in an address, "it is clear . . . that Hitler and his confederates would like a patched-up peace, leaving them in possession of their ill-gotten gains. They are angling for this before they lose the initiative."

He said the Allies had sufficient weapons "to be able to force the pace . . . but lack supreme allied direction of the war.

"For victory in a reasonable time, we must harmonize the strategy of the principal allies—including Russia and China. We cannot afford to wait any longer for a supreme allied war council.

"The only answer to Hitler's boasting or to peace maneuvers is to attack at the earliest possible moment with all available strength of the United Nations."

Mention of U. S. Films Prohibited

VICHY, Oct. 8 (AP)—Hollywood gossip was added yesterday to the list of things Frenchmen must do without

Because of the ban on presenting or shipping American films within France after Oct. 15, it was announced that French newspapers and other periodicals, including movie magazines, will cease all mention of American or British films and actors.

This will be a blow particularly to the popular weekly tabloids which have become a fad since the armistice.

Stimson Calls Nation's War Effort Since Pearl Harbor Remarkable

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 8 (AP)—America's war effort since Pearl Harbor has been amazing, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said here Oct. 7. He declared in an interview that it was remarkable that so much could be accomplished in so short a time.

It is evident, he said, that the "great American spirit is in full swing. No power on earth can crush this spirit."

The secretary, accompanied by Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air; Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, Chief of the Army Public Relations Bureau; Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Commanding General of the Flying Training Command; Lieut. Col. W. H. S. Wright, Aide to Mr. Stimson, and Brig. Gen. Carlisle Wash, Third Air Force Commander, made an inspection of Barksdale Field this morning.

He voiced the hope that the President's appeal to the people to support the nation-wide mobilization for human needs would be met with a wholehearted response.

The Secretary also commended the newspaper scrap-metal drive.

The party visited Tuskegee Army Flying School in Alabama and Maxwell Field near Montgomery Oct. 5.

Secretary Stimson met the Negro pilots of the new 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee and complimented them on the manner in which they had applied themselves in aviation training. He also praised the instructors at Maxwell Field in their training of young men for air combat duty.

Eastman Rules Two-Mile Walk To School a Duty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman called last night for a revision of school bus schedules "on the assumption that the physically able child can walk two miles to and from school, where weather conditions permit."

Mr. Eastman gave assurance that the four million American girls and boys who must ride school busses will continue to get to their classes this winter, but declared that "school districts everywhere should survey their bus service at once to determine where curtailments may be made."

He called for elimination of school bus service where rail or regular public bus service is available and for reduction in the number of bus stops by having children living on side roads meet their busses at the main highways, even if this means additional walking for them.

Mr. Eastman backed his request with the warning that "with the supply of new busses almost exhausted, school authorities must realize that future allocations will of necessity be based upon full co-operation with the ODT's conservation program."

U. S. Air Might

Continued from Page 1

ing camps. There is evidence from other sources, however, that the inability of the Army to draft the 18 and 19-year-olds and the present policy not to take married men is resulting in a shortage in at least one major camp.

Questioned about his attitude toward requisitioning iron and steel in the event the scrap drive slows down, Mr. Patterson said that many months ago he had drafted and presented a bill giving the Government requisition powers.

On the controversial question of renegotiating war contracts found to be yielding excess profits, Mr. Patterson said it was an Army obligation to be eternally vigilant on this point and that he favors amendments to the present law removing injustices in some places and tightening restrictions in others.

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Nazis Find Tempting Danish Plum Sour Fruit in Eating

Crisis in Kingdom fast approaching head as Germans push demands on unwilling people.

By Joachim Joesten
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The crisis which has been brewing in Denmark for the last few weeks is now coming to a head. From all accounts, it appears that the Danish nation at present is passing through the most trying hours since the day of the Nazi invasion April 9, 1940.

This is not one of the periodical crises which are inevitable in the protracted "collaboration" between a democratic country and a dictatorship. It is an all-out Nazi attempt to wreck the constitutional structure of Denmark as a prelude to complete incorporation into the Reich.

A few weeks ago, the German Minister in Copenhagen, Cecil von Renthe-Fink—who virtually possesses the authority of a governor general—went to Berlin for consultation. His return to the Danish capital coincided with the ominous radio address Sept. 2 by Prime Minister Vilhelm Buhl, who warned that the Germans themselves would take over administration of justice in Denmark if the acts of sabotage did not cease.

From the moment of Herr von Renthe-Fink's return, it was known that he had brought new, and singularly far-reaching, demands for German control over Danish internal affairs. While no official word disclosed the scope of these demands, informed sources indicated that they were aimed at two cornerstones of the democratic system—the administration of justice and the police force.

Hard to Crack

By and large, the Danish police has been a hard nut to crack for the invaders. There were, in fact, more Nazi sympathizers in the Danish police before the invasion than there are now. The fact is that prior to April, 1940, several key posts in the so-called State Police had been taken over by genuine fifth columnists. Many of these have been disposed of since in one way or another as a potent national awakening took place and policemen knit closer their ranks against treacherous elements.

Irked by their manifest failure to win the Danish police from within, the Germans now are having recourse to one of the oldest tricks of fascism. By setting up "auxiliary police" formations, on the pretext that the regular forces are unable to cope with the present critical situation, they hope to undermine and eentually to eliminate the loyal Danish police.

For this purpose, the "Frikorps Danmark" (Danish Free Corps) has been chosen. As in the closely parallel case of the Vichyite "Légion Tricolore," this corps was recruited for the twofold purpose of providing volunteers for the Eastern Front and forming the nucleus of a civil war militia, patterned on the German SA and SS.

It was no coincidence, therefore, that a few days after Herr von Renthe-Fink's return to Copenhagen, one battalion of Free Corps men (about 600) well shipped back to Denmark from the Russian Front, ostensibly on a five-weeks home leave as a reward for "excellent service."

Legalized by Government

This Free Corps, which has been in formation since the first days of the Russo-German War, was legalized under duress by the Danish Government on July 2, 1941. Among its officers have been, from the beginning, several high-ranking officers of the Regular Army and even of the Royal Guard. But the rank and file is chiefly composed of followers of Dr. Fritz Clausen, the Danish Nazi leader, and of German nationals from North-Schleswig.

The Corps has suffered heavy casualties in recent fighting on the Eastern Front. Two successive Commanders in Chief, Count Christian F. von Schalburg and Maj. von Lettow-Vorbeck, were killed in one month—June, 1942. The first commander, Lieut. Col. P. C. Kryssing, became a Gestapo casualty. A veteran officer of the Danish artillery, Colonel Kryssing wanted his Free Corps to fight as a national unit opposing its integration into the German "Waffen SS," He was recalled to Berlin, discharged—and disappeared. His son Jens was killed in the battle of Lake Ilmen.

Count von Schalburg's passing afforded an oppoutrunty for one of those showy propaganda funerals in which the Nazis are past masters. Both Minister von Renthe-Fink and the German Commanding General in Denmark, Gen. Kurt Luedetke, attended the ceremony and made speeches. The captive Danish Government was also forced to attend the Foreign Minister Erik Scavenius, chief exponent of active collaboration with Germany, deposited a wreath.

After a whole year of "crusading" in the East, spiced with thorough Gestapo training, the Free Corps now is considered mature to take a hand at home. When the 600 "volunteers on leave" arrived in Copenhagen Sept. 8, feted by the German occupants and their Nazi sympathizers, the Danes had a foreboding that they were going to stay.

Maximum Pressure

It is clear now that the presence of these mercenaries is intended at least to provide a maximum of pressure on the Cabinet while the vital negotiations with Herr von Renthe-Fink are in progress. If Danish resistance breaks down and Hitler's demands are fulfilled, the 600 volunteers may yet see another dreary winter of service at the Eastern Front. But if the Cabinet stands firm or the pressure of an overwhelmingly anti-Nazi public opinion should nullify capitulation, a coup d'état in the near future appears inevitable.

In this new crisis of unprecedented gravity, the eyes of all Denmark and indeed of the world are turned toward the monarch, King Christian—elder brother of King Haakon of Norway, who has given such admirable proof of his mettle—has shown both wit and courage in these trying 2½ years of occupation.

Last winter, the King's intervention, backed up by the threat of abdication, saved the Danish Jews from suffering the fate of their co-religionists in all other Nazi-occupied countries. His warning against impetuous actions have kept the Danish people from violent resistance, but at the same time his presence and the universal feeling that he is only biding his time have galvanized the latent energies of the nation for future action.

What the King will do now if Hitler goes the limit is anybody's guess. He may constitute himself prisoner of war, as King Leopold of the Belgians did; he may abdicate; he may flee to Sweden or to Great Britain, or he may yield, which is not very likely. Finally, there is the possibility that Hitler will appoint a Reichskommissar (like Josef Terboven in Norway) who will then declare the King "deposed."

Paraphrasing a time-honored word, one might say that for Denmark the invasion has only just begun.

Wide World

Evidences of 'Aid' Given by the Axis in Denmark

Upper left: A German soldier controlling traffic in Copenhagen—one mark of Nazi rule in Denmark. Upper right: Almost all of Denmark's traffic goes on two wheels since the Germans moved into the Kingdom. Lower: A Danish commissioner (right foreground) confers with Nazi officers.

Japan Tightens Hold on Hainan

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 8 (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman reported today that Japan and the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime at Nanking had signed a secret treaty whose provisions included a long-term lease for the Japanese for the Island of Hainan.

He said the treaty was signed in Nanking toward the end of September by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Japanese Minister without portfolio who then was on a good-will mission to Nanking, and Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Regime.

[Hainan, an island of 14,000 square miles, lies off southeastern China and French Indo-China. Japanese forces landed there in February, 1939. The United States, Great Britain and France all asked Tokio for explanations of the action and were told the occupation would last only as long as military necessity demanded. The Japanese then established themselves solidly there and created a base utilized in their southwest Pacific campaigns.]

The spokesman said Wang also had placed the manpower and resources of puppet-ruled China at Japan's disposal, and agreed to recognize North China and Inner Mongolia as autonomous.

Flow to Northern Ireland Cut

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The British Government announced today restrictions on immigration to Northern Ireland where outbursts of Irish Nationalist political activity have increased since the arrival of United States troops.

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison told the House of Commons that all persons not resident there before January, 1940, would be required to obtain entry permits from the Ulster Government.

He added that other measures taken under the defense regulations in the interest of national security would permit the deportation of undesirables from Ulster.

Permits will be issued only for six months.

Mr. Morrison said there had been considerable immigration to Ulster from Eire as well as from places in Britain during the last two years.

Belfast Re-bombed

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 8 (AP)—Two bomb blasts occurred in the immediate vicinity of Cullingtree road police barracks, an area of strong Nationalist feeling, yesterday, the second Belfast bombing in two nights.

One blast was at the back gate of the barracks and did no damage. Later a larger bomb exploded outside the main entrance. It tore a hole in the pavement and injured a boy. Streets in the neighborhood were cordoned off immediately.

Nineteen persons were detained by police in the investigation of a bomb explosion in a nearby street Tuesday night in which five persons were injured.

Automobile Dealers Get OPA Extension

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — The Office of Price Administration has extended to Oct. 31 the deadline for automobile dealers to complete required maintenance operations designed to protect the stock pile of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles still in storage.

The OPA said the one-month extension was granted to give dealers more time to obtain adequate indoor storage space, supplies of rust-inhibiting oil, and to hire the mechanics needed for the required maintenance services.

At the same time, the OPA announced its requirements for servicing vehicles already stored in places where starting of the engines is not permitted or where all gasoline has been drained out of the vehicle would be considered complied with if:

First the engine, with spark plugs removed is turned with starter, or, second, the engine, with spark plugs removed and car in gear, is turned by revolving the rear wheels.

U.S. Army Now Wants Youths of 18 and 19

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Adjutant General of the Army, asserted today that the Army "wants and needs" for immediate training "every availtble young American 18 and 19 years of age."

In a speech prepared for radio broadcast, General Ulio said young men of this age have "the superior physical stamina necessary to win this war."

"In raising our Army," he said, "we're depending mainly on the Selective Service system which is developing a truly democratic Army. But these young Americans 18 and 19 years of age who are being ignored, represent prime recruits who can relieve the strain of inducting men with dependents and skilled workers in our war factories who are necessary here at home."

Servicemen Spectators in Court See Youths Who Burn Up Rubber

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—The traffic court presented an unusual spectacle yesterday.

A United States flag and a Navy pennant decorated the bench. Near by stood 14 sailors and 11 Marines. The servicemen, trainees from the Navy Pier School, were brought in to lend emphasis to a lecture on practical patriotism.

Judge John Gutknecht mentioned that this was boys' day in his tribunal. At his order, 200 youthful offenders, charged with speeding and other violations of the motoring regulations, moved to the front of the chamber.

"Something has happened since Pearl Harbor," the jurist stated. "In the eight years before last Dec. 7 only 1½ per cent of the boys brought into this court were brought back for other offenses, while adult returns stood at 12 per cent.

"However, since Pearl Harbor, the number of boys coming back has been steadily rising. I can attribute this only to crazy money. There is not one criminal among the defendants today, but their carelessness is nothing short of sabotage. In the last nine months they have burned up enough rubber to supply a huge air fleet."

The veteran judge pointed to the men in uniform, and declared:

"These young men are giving their all and earning only $50 a month, while you earn $50 a week and more and with your crazy money burn up rubber and break laws."

In the less dramatic denouement, 125 speeders paid fines totaling $1,150, and 60 other violators were sent to view traffic casualties in the fracture ward of the Cook County Hospital.

Nazi Relief Funds Tapped to Feed Hitler's Voracious War Machine

By Theo von Mark
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's annual revenues for Unemployment Relief and Winter Relief cover about one month's cost of Hitler's war. This information is one of several pieces of evidence received from different sources which have recently shed some light on one of the darkest chapters of Nazi policy, namely, the financing of the war.

While Secretary of State for Finance Dr. Fritz Reinhardt still maintains that 50 per cent of the Reich's war funds comes from taxation, while another 50 per cent is being borrowed, it appears from official Nazi reports that taxation, drastic as it is, has long ceased to yield half of the Nazi war expenditure and that Hitler has been using funds which were not supposed to go to his war chest.

Enormous sums had to be taken out of the ordinary budget and transferred to the account on which the Nazi Government draws for raising the fantastic costs of its prolonged war which has by far passed not only the time limit but also the financial limit which Hitler had set for victory. The sources which the Nazi Government has been compelled to tap are Unemployment Relief, Old-Age Pensions, Winterhilfe (Winter Relief) and Soldiers' Relief Fund.

At the outbreak of the war, a special fund was set up for the benefit of partially disabled soldiers. They were supposed to receive ample Government support. But as time went on, the German Ministry of Finance had to cut allowances, and under the pressure of urgent need of laborers, it was decided to make even maimed soldiers work.

Crippled in Factories

By now there are well over 1,000,000 crippled Nazi war victims employed in armament factories. They have been trained for special simple jobs and then were sent to war plants. The measure not only helped relieve the labor shortage but also freed the Government of the responsibility for the support of the crippled veteran, little as he may earn in his new job. While the Government thus accomplished two important aims, it has utterly failed in a third.

Reports from Germany indicate that working and "financial independence" have by no means proved to be beneficial to the morale of the soldiers. The work most of the wounded are able to do is so mechanical and unimportant, and their pay so low that they do not feel happy about their jobs.

The second well on which the Government may draw is the Old-Age-Pension Fund. Despite the higher living cost which during the past decade has risen considerably in the face of numerous anti-inflation measures, old-age pensions have been lowered. First of all, a worker must not retire unless he is 70. This simple measure has saved the State many billions while robbing millions of workers of their hope of an old-age pension. Then the payment itself has been cut. A worker, after having paid his dues for 20 years, receives 12.60 Reichsmarks in the lowest wage category, while he would have received 25 Reichsmarks before Hitler came to power in 1932. An employee whose pension would have been 41.50 Reichsmarks in 1932 receives 31.50 Reichsmarks today.

The Unemployment Fund, too, is being used for the Government's war expenses. Not long ago, for the first time, official figures on the German Unemployment Fund were published. They indicated that between 1934 and 1937, the contributions made by the workers amounted to 6,000,000,000 Reichsmarks in those four years. From 1938 to 1941, the contributions totaled 10,000,000,000 Reichsmarks, and for this year they will be close to 3,000,000,000 Reichsmarks. Thus the 1942 unemployment payments are equal to the two-years total of prewar years. This is easily explained by the enormous increase of the number of workers employed.

Added to Income

With unemployment practically eliminated for years, the fund was not needed for its original purpose of supporting workers without jobs, but on the other hand, it grew steadily because of the rising number of members of the compulsory Unemployment Relief Insurance. The Nazi Government also refused to reduce the high rates which were set during the time of the depression when a comparatively small number of people in jobs had to raise the funds for the relief of 7,000,000 unemployed.

Thus 19,000,000,000 Reichsmarks, or about four times the total annual turnover of German peacetime export, was exacted in nine years, while hardly any payment had to be made out of these funds. They were therefore used partly for the financing of the strategic speed highways, marriage loans, or other payments which the State should have made out of its ordinary budget, and the rest was actually added to the Government's income.

Finally, a few days ago, Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels revealed the misuse of another fund, the money collected for the Winter Relief. Every year the Winter Relief Campaign is pressed with all means at the disposal of the Nazi Government. Hitler himself has hurried home from the front for an opening speech and contributions have been actually compulsory, though they are being called voluntary.

The drive has been publicized as the biggest undertaking of its kind in the world, although at the same time Nazi propagandists have claimed that Germany was leading the world with its social institutions because there was no unemployment and no need in the country. People might have wondered why they then needed a Winter Relief Campaign—and the biggest in the world, at that. Dr. Goebbels answered this of course never outspoken question in his review of last year's Winter Relief drive, when he opened the 1942-43 campaign. He disclosed that the three first years of the war had brought close to 3,000,000,000 Reichsmarks in Winter Relief contributions, with 1941 alone yielding more than 1,200,000,000.

However, when he later gave a detailed account of how the money was spent, it appeared that the Winter Relief Fund supported organizations and institutions which ordinarily should have received their money from the regular State budget or from the Nazi Party. Thus Dr. Goebbels disclosed that the Winter Relief contributions freed large Government funds for war use and, incidentally, also accomplished a second purpose of skimming off surplus money which otherwise would have dangerously increased the purshasing power of the masses.

To what extent this went was quite clear by an example Dr. Goebbels gave, when he said that a few days before his speech he had received a large sum from one regiment on the Russian front. Most of the soldiers, the Nazi Propaganda Minister declared, had sacrificed the entire payment which they had received for several months. While of course not all contributors will be quite as liberal, there can be no doubt that Winter Relief has become a mere German surtax for the financing of the war.

Nazi Red Cross Uses Polish Relief Funds

Recorded by CBS

London, Oct. 8

More than 15,000,000 zloty raised in Occupied Poland allegedly for Polish relief is being used for the benefit of the German Red Cross, the British radio asserted yesterday.

From April 1 to Aug. 21 this year, 5,200,000 zloty was donated in the Government General area of Occupied Poland as compared with 2,000,000 contributed during the corresponding period last year, the radio pointed out as evidence.

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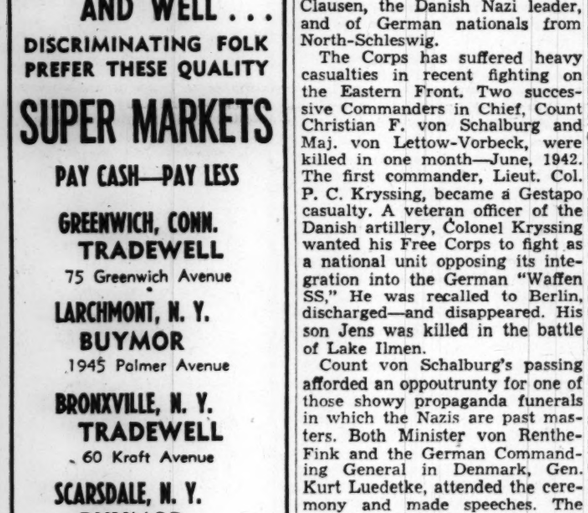

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Economic Stabilization Board Favors Consumer With Ruling

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — The housewife received good news today from the new Economic Stabilization Board in action taken to keep down the price of meat, poultry, eggs, and other dairy products, but at the same time pleas for consumer representation on the Board went unheeded.

The Economic Stabilization Board named to advise James F. Byrnes, Director, in the battle against the rising cost of living, includes two industrialists, two labor leaders, two farm leaders, and eight Federal officials, in addition to the Director.

The members are:

Representing management: Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company.

Representing labor: William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Representing farmers: James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union, and Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Representing government: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget; Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board.

Consumer Unrepresented

The American Association of University Women had petitioned Mr. Byrnes to appoint a consumer representative to his policy-making board, but the appointment was not made.

Nevertheless, Mr. Byrnes' first official move was a consumer-favoring one, instructing the Agriculture Department to keep the loan rate in 1942 crops of wheat and corn at 85 per cent of parity "in order to prevent increases in the cost of livestock and poultry."

Under the new price-control law, the loan rate can be raised to 90 per cent. This was done in the case of cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanuts, but the Department took advantage of an exception "in cases where such increase might interfere with food production" to keep wheat and corn at 85 per cent of parity.

"Obviously any advance in the price of corn would tend to restrict the output of livestock products so greatly needed at the present time," Secretary Wickard explained. "Any increase in the loan rate on wheat would also tend to decrease the quantity fed. This would tend to decrease livestock production and probably would interfere also with the effort next year to get the required acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and other war crops."

Mr. Wickard pointed out that corn and what farmers participating in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration crop-control program will not suffer, "since they are assured parity return by benefit payments."

Other Moves

In other moves under the President's new anti-inflation program:

The National War Labor Board, acting under orders not to increase wage rates above Sept. 15 "unless necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities," announced it would continue to use its "Little Steel" formula giving industrial workers increases of 15 per cent to compensate for the rise in living costs between January, 1941, and May, 1942.

The Treasury Department was instructed to study ways of putting the new $25,000 salary limit into effect.

The War Labor Board announced that it would authorize employers who granted wage increases between Sept. 15 and Oct. 3 to keep the increases in effect unless the WLB orders differently.

Stabilization Director Byrnes announced appointment of Benjamin V. Cohen, New Deal attorney and former law-drafting partner of Tommy Corcoran, to be chief counsel of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The status of government control over salaries under $5,000 meanwhile remains in dispute. The law differentiates between salaries paid by the week, month, or year and wages paid by the hour or piece. According to Mr. Davis's interpretation, the WLB has no jurisdiction over salaries and is to deal only with wages. At the same time, he admitted that excessive increases in salaries under $5,000 might be highly inflationary. Final solution of the wage-salary problem apparently will lie with Mr. Byrnes.

Mr. Byrnes and his small staff have taken up offices in the new East Wing of the White House. His salary, it was disclosed, will be $15,000—the same paid to Cabinet members, but $5,000 less than he received as a Supreme Court justice.

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Of The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except Sunday at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1942.

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss:

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Albert F. Gilmore and George Channing, who, having duly sworn according to law, depose and say that they are Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, publishers of The Christian Science Monitor, and that the following is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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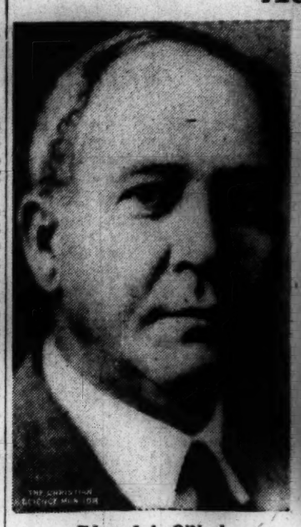
5 That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above is 143,062.

ALBERT F. GILMORE
GEORGE CHANNING

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1942.
DOROTHY I. PENDLETON
(My commission expires July 23, 1943)

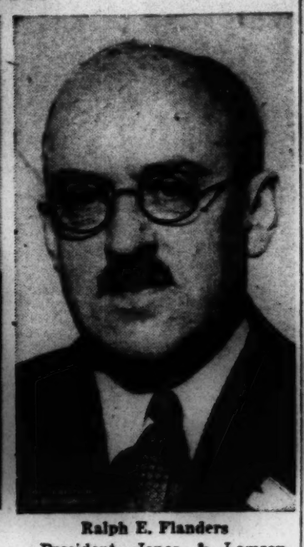
Advisers on Economic Stabilization



Edward A. O'Neal
President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

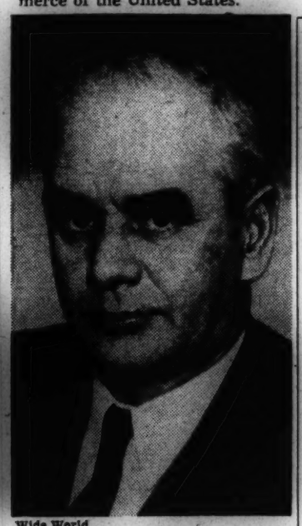
James G. Patton
President, National Farmers Union.

Associated Press
Eric A. Johnston
President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.



Ralph E. Flanders
President, Jones & Lamson Machine Company.

By a Staff Photographer
William Green
President, American Federation of Labor.



Wide World
Philip Murray
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

FCC Probes Report Radio Tips Off Subs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission is investigating reports that radio announcers have been tipping off enemy submarines through tricky song dedications and the juggling of prices in advertising.

This disclosure was made by James L. Fly, Commission Chairman, during hearings on a supplemental defense appropriation bill reported to the House today.

Stressing the necessity of investigating the personnel of international radiocast and foreign-language stations in the United States, Mr. Fly told the Committee some "startling reports have been circulating since the outbreak of the war."

One of these reports, he said, was that an announcer was tipping off submarines on the movement of convoys from America by dedicating songs to the crews of certain vessels.

Another announcer was reported to have used an open code for the same kind of fifth-column work by juggling prices in radio advertisements and by deliberate but systematic grammatical errors.

These much-needed investigations, Mr. Fly said, have not been undertaken "with any degree of thoroughness," the Federal Bureau of Investigation having been unable to assume additional tasks.

Seeking funds to combat seditious activities, Justice Department officials told the Committee the control of sedition in its various forms was "one of the major tasks of internal security in time of war."

Lawrence M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special War Policies Unit, listed these as the principal forms of sedition;

Hostile enemy propaganda; attacks on existing governmental institutions for the purpose of undermining them; attacks designed to stir up internal disunity along religious, racial, or economic class lines; "reckless journalism" by elements "of the minority press"; direct appeals to men in the armed forces, and other utterances designed to impede the war effort.

U. S. 'Absentee' Law Void in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8 (AP)—There is a Federal law which says that members of the armed forces may cast an absentee ballot in the November election without registering, but Attorney General William C. Walsh says it doesn't apply in Maryland.

Mr. Walsh handed down this opinion to Secretary of State Thomas Elmo Jones, saying the State's right to fix the qualifications of its voters was not superseded by the congressional act which declared registration unnecessary.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Community Services

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8 (AP)—Women war workers are going into factories, said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt yesterday, "but the communities they live in are letting them down."

Until we organize the same kind of community service that England has today, we will not get enough women in our factories," she said.

Such service would include community restaurants for war workers with food at cost; community laundries, nurseries and housekeeping aides, and more school supervision to guard against delinquency, she added.

Farm, Business, and Labor Leaders Named to Aid Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — President Roosevelt has appointed two agricultural leaders who have taken opposite sides on many questions to represent farmers on the new Economic Stabilization Board. He named two Republican businessmen to represent management and the heads of the two big labor organizations to represent labor.

Here are thumbnail sketches of the appointees:

Representing Farmers

Edward A. O'Neal, President since 1931 of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which represents largely farm owners and large-scale operators. He calls senators and representatives by their first names and has long been active in pushing farm legislation. He was among the foremost proponents of the proposal to revise parity calculations upward by including the cost of farm labor, a proposal against which the President spoke out emphatically and which finally was compromised.

James G. Patton, President since 1940 of the National Farmers Union, an organization largely composed of farm tenants, laborers, renters, and small operators. He has supported the Administration in most farm controversies, including the recent fight over parity revision and the proposal last summer to sell Government-owned wheat for livestock feeding.

Representing Management

Eric A. Johnston, who became President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last year with a pledge of progressive administration and who has worked closely with Administration officials on various problems. He was a leading advocate of labor-management committees to settle differences in war plants and has enjoyed peaceful labor relations in his own ceramics and election plants in Spokane, Wash. He is President of the Brown-Johnston and the Columbia Electric & Manufacturing Companies and a director of banking, utility and life insurance companies.

Ralph E. Flanders, mechanical engineer and President since 1933 of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt. He formerly was adviser to the Commerce Department, the NRA, and administrator of machine tool priorities in the Office of Production Management. He has been an official of various engineering societies and has written on economic and technical subjects.

Representing Labor

Philip Murray, former miner who became President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1940 when John L. Lewis made good his pledge to resign if President Roosevelt won the third term which Mr. Lewis opposed. Mr. Murray has co-operated with the Administration generally. He withheld comment on the executive order stabilizing prices and wages pending developments and his own study.

William Green also a miner and President of the American Federation of Labor since 1924. He likewise has co-operated with the Administration on most questions and pledged his organization to co-operate in the stabilization program.

Representing Government

The Board also includes eight Government officials and James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, as Chairman. The Government officials are Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Budget Director Harold D. Smith, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

The Board's duty is to advise Mr. Byrnes on policy.

Eastman Hints School Bus Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A possibility that the least essential of the nation's 5,000,000 trucks and 150,000 busses must be taken out of operation, unless more rubber is allowed than was recommended in the Baruch Report, was seen today by Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director.

Of the 150,000 busses, he said, nearly 100,000 are used to transport school children.

Mr. Eastman told the House Appropriations Committee the printed report released disclosed, that the Baruch allowance of rubber for trucks and busses "is not as much as half of the present consumption of tires by these vehicles."

Even with the greatest conservation, he declared, "they will have somewhat more rubber than is allowed for in that report." He added:

"Of course, if it gets to such a situation where there is not enough to go around, if they should only allow as much as they indicate, or, rather, if Mr. (William M.) Jeffers, the Rubber Director, should only allow as much as that, and we could not reduce down to the limits required and keep all of the vehicles in operation, those which are of the greatest need to the public at the present time will have to be kept in operation first, and those which are of the least importance will be discontinued first."

Turning to the ODT's general program to keep trucks and busses operating, Mr. Eastman, who appeared in behalf of an additional appropriation for his office, said:

"What we want to save is mileage, and to preserve these vehicles until the new supply of synthetic rubber can be created which will enable us to go on something more like the old-time basis.

"The public busses in the cities are carrying about two-thirds as much traffic as the street railway, rapid transit, and railroad commutation services combined. Out of the 1,077 cities with a population of more than 10,000, 723 depend wholly upon busses for their local public transportation. The intercity busses are performing about two-thirds as much transportation, measured by passenger-miles, as the railroads.

"If we should lose this truck and bus service, the rail lines could not begin to take its place."

Pay to Servicemen After War Sought

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—America's fighting men will need a little time and money after the war to readjust themselves to civilian life, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado said today in support of his bill to extend the pay of all members of the armed services for six months after hostilities cease.

"You might call it a readjustment payment," he said. "They will need a little time to get straightened out. It's not going to be too easy for them to find a place for themselves.

"Besides, the Government provides vacation for the rest of its employees, and why not for the soldiers and sailors, who work the hardest of all and risk their very lives?"

In introducing the bill yesterday, Senator Johnson said it had the full support of the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

It provides for a six months continuation of the pay, exclusive of allowances, of all members of the armed forces who have served at least 90 days. During the six months, they would be members of the reserve forces.

The bill provided that the continued pay should not exceed $200 a month, but within that limit, the increased percentage for foreign service would apply.

The measure was referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Suit Against Sonja Henie Has 'Friendly Settlement'

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—A suit brought by Dennis R. Scanlan against Sonja Henie to recover part of her earnings because, he charged, he started her toward movie fame, has been settled out of court.

Mr. Scanlan, a surgical instrument manufacturer, said a "friendly settlement" had been made. Miss Henie had appealed a $77,658 judgment which had been awarded Mr. Scanlan.

U. S. Operation Of Short-Wave Radio Planned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A broad plan for government development and operation of all of the nation's short-wave radio stations was disclosed to Congress today as a part of the Office of War Information's strategy to obtain an audience in enemy territory.

In testimony made public by the House Appropriations Committee, Author-Playwright Robert Sherwood, Director of OWI's overseas operations, said the plan had been approved in principle by the War Communications Board. It calls for:

1. Use all the time of existing and future short-wave broadcast transmitters by the Office of War Information and the co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, in accordance with schedules mutually agreeable.
2. Purchase, from existing licensees, of 24-hour operation and maintenance service for all transmitters.
3. Contracting for program production as needed, in accord with the specifications of the OWI and the co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs.
4. Purchase by the Government of the additional transmitters required and the contracting with station licensees for the installation and maintenance thereof at existing locations.
5. Negotiation for improvements by licensees of existing facilities, as required.
6. Licensing by the Federal Communications Commission of existing licensees to operate the facilities in accordance with the plan.
7. Pooling and co-ordination of all international broadcasting frequencies to provide an integral system, functioning as a single unit instead of as individual stations.
8. Pending consummation of the plan, the Board of War Communication to allocate for international broadcast all available operating facilities.

Mr. Sherwood told the Committee that the plan contemplated use of 36 short-wave transmitters, of which 14 now are in operation. The OWI's request for funds included $7,068,000 for 12 new stations.

"Germany's propaganda artillery," he told the Committee, "included some 68 short-wave transmitters, plus all those seized in conquered countries.

"Although America has led the world in the development of radio broadcasting," he said, "we have been, and still are, immeasurably far behind in the short-wave field."

Pearl Harbor Story In Full Next Dec. 7?

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 8 (AP)—Capt. Leland P. Lovette, the Navy's Public Relations Director, hopes the full story of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor can be told next Dec. 7, first anniversary of the attack.

Had the full extent of the losses been disclosed immediately, he told a Seattle Civic Club yesterday, the base might have been subjected to a fatal second assault.

"Bad as it was, it could have been worse.

"There have been hundreds of rumors about Pearl Harbor, but in the light of history, I believe Secretary Knox's original statemene will be accepted as the whole truth—except for the damage to certain ships, which, if made known, might have led to the loss of the whole base."

Captain Lovette read to the Club a letter from an unnamed enlisted man who urged there be no hesitancy in giving full publicity to casualty lists.

Retired Chief Nurse Returns to Army Duty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Maj. Julia Stimpson, who retired as superintendent of the U. S. Army Nurse Corps in May, 1937, has returned to active service to recruit nurses for the Army for the next three months.

She came from her home on Horsechestnut Road, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., to consult with Col. Julia Flikke, present head of the Army Nurse Corps.

Major Stimpson, was chief of nurses at Base Hospital, No. 21, A. E. F., during 1917-18 and director of the nursing service for the A. E. F. until 1919.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

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DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
October 15

Join Our Victory Club to Buy War Savings Bonds

House Gets Six-Billion Bill With 90 P. C. Slated for Navy

Continued from Page 1

the number of man hours required to build big planes had been cut almost in half, while Commander G. W. Anderson of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics reported that "peak" production probably would be reached about December of next year.

Other Provisions

In addition to the naval allocations, the measure carried $5,000,000 for the Office of Civilian Defense, $25,000,000 for the Office of War Information, $500,000,000 for war housing, $19,000,000 to produce rubber from the guayule plant, $10,303,000 for the War Manpower Commission, $5,200,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation, and $5,000,000 to promote friendly relations between this country and other nations in the Western Hemisphere.

In granting the Office of War Information an even $25,000,000—approximately $2,000,000 less than it had requested—the Appropriation Committee declared that "wars are conducted on the three important fronts of military operations, economic controls, and the dissemination of psychological information. The United States, with the other United Nations, must adequately pursue all three if victory is to be attained."

"In modern times," the Committee quoted Elmer Davis, OWI chief, as saying, "everybody nkows that the victories of Hitler's armies have been immensely facilitated, particularly in France, by the psychological preparations that softened up not only a good part of the French people, but still more a good part of the Government."

"Hitler," Mr. Davis cautioned, "is using that same weapon on us, too; he has been using it for years past; and we would be fools not to use it on him and his allies as well."

Along with the report, the Committee made public a transcript of testimony—carefully edited to eliminate military information of value to the enemy—of numerous high-ranking Government officials.

Blimps Useful

Included in the public portions was testimony by Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, until recently Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, that the Navy now "has considerably more pilots than required for our general needs; that nonrigid airships—blimps—were proving "extremely valuable" in combating the submarine menace; that the Navy is building numbers of 12- and 20-man gliders for use by the Marines; that the bill would provide funds for 72 new blimps, which would "give us about 120 patrol airships, 12 at 10 different stations."

Undersecretary Forrestal testified that contract renegotiations by the Navy already had resulted in recovery of between $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 in excessive profits.

Mr. Forrestal also said that "we should put every possible effort we can upon aircraft carriers."

"That involves a change of emphasis upon other materials," he added, "because the capacities of producing machine tools, gears, and machinery to build carriers must be taken away from something else."

Admiral Towers reported that "large aircraft carriers are preferable, even though they make a large target. The larger size gives them more protection and they can take much more punishment, and they can operate more airplanes. The smaller carrier does not really pay. It is not an economy."

Guayule Cost

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Cost of losing the world's principal rubber resources in the Southwestern Pacific, now controlled by the Japanese, began to show in dollar marks today as the Agriculture Department estimated that just one part of the United States' emergency rubber program would cost more than $130,000,000.

This expenditure would establish a production capacity of 80,000 tons of natural rubber from guayule annually, it was estimated.

Production of the shrub, which has a natural rubber content of about 20 per cent, is but a small part of the Government's over-all rubber program as outlined in the Baruch report and now being put into operation under the direction of William M. Jeffers.

In asking for $19,000,000, C. M. Granger, Assistant Chief of the Department's Forest Service, said "it will take about $100,000,000 more" to plant all the stock that will result from a larger-than-expected production of seed this year, and to "put up the necessary factories and get the rubber out of the shrubs."

Production of rubber from this source, he said, might run as high as 40 cents a pound. Before the war, natural rubber was quoted at 11 cents a pound.

Mr. Granger told the House Appropriations Committee, "We expect to continue our work with goldenrod, and may come before the committee with a proposal to plant 15,000 acres in goldenrod."

Newspaper Tribute

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The nation's newspapers won today a tribute from Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, for their "wholehearted co-operation" in the work of spreading the truth about United States war aims and accomplishments.

Mr. Davis's opinion was expressed earlier this week before the House Appropriations Committee when he asked for $26,990,000 to finance the OWI's use of propaganda psychology to help win the war. His testimony was made public today.

"Are you finding that you are getting the wholehearted co-operation of the newspapers of the country?" inquired Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana.

"Yes, indeed," Mr. Davis responded. "It is almost embarrassing because they make us look as good as we would like to be, but I am afraid occasionally better than we really are."

Mr. Ludlow then inquired whether Mr. Davis had observed any trend developing which might "ultimately impinge on the freedom of speech."

"I do not," replied Mr. Davis.

"Of course," he added, "that is primarily Byron Price's field. [Mr. Price is Director of Censorship.] Voluntary censorship of the press seems to me to work very well. I think it is the only kind that would ever work in this country.

"I think it would be impossible as well as undesirable to attempt forcible censorship. I think that the way Byron Price is running it is just as good as you can get it. It may not be perfect, but it works pretty well."

Manpower Draft

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Congress was given blunt notice today that it soon may be called upon to tackle the job of recruiting the nation's manpower through national service legislation.

Testifying during hearings before the House Appropriations Committee, Paul V. McNutt, Head of the War Manpower Commission, said he felt "some kind of national service legislation is imperative," although it may never be necessary "to use compulsion."

Mr. McNutt's reiterated views were given weight by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chief, whose testimony also was made public by the Committee.

"I think appropriate legislation is going to have to be passed in the nature of a national selective service act so that men can be directed into spots where they are needed," Mr. Nelson told the Committee.

Committee members said Mr. McNutt gave them an off-the-record explanation of his views on manpower conscription and indicated legislation was being drafted for prompt Congressional consideration.

For the record, the Manpower Chief said expanded use must be made of women in industry and "it may become necessary" to place in factories women with small children "and provide day care for these children."

Already Obsolete

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Congress was told today that the Navy's giant 70-ton flying boat, the Martin Mars, already was "obsolete insofar as performance is concerned," but would be used upon delivery "in a few weeks" as a Navy cargo transport plane.

In testimony made public by the House Appropriations Committee, Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, until recently Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, intimated strongly, however, that there was little likelihood that more planes of the same type would be built in the near future.

He said that the Mars "has been a long time building, and to produce it in quantity would require the establishment of very extensive facilities and absorb an enormous amount of critical material and equipment."

Beef Costs U. S. More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Through lack of a co-ordinated purchasing system for Army and civilian needs, the United States pays more for Argentine beef than Great Britain pays, the House Appropriations Committee revealed today.

The Committee got its information from L. A. Wheeler, Director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture, during hearings on a supplemental defense appropriation bill.

Mr. Wheeler added that no canned beef for civilian consumption is coming into the United States this year, the product being used only for the Army.

Wrongdoing Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Federal communications Commission, Congress learned today, has "pending" for disposition reports of alleged wrongdoings of Commission personnel including one that a licensee had turned over some $4,000 worth of Government bonds "in order to acquire certain facilities he had asked the Commission for."

The disclosure was made by FCC Chairman James L. Fly during hearings on an appropriation bill sent to the House floor today.

Asked by representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts whether the Commission had taken any steps to run down the reported bond transaction, Mr. Fly Replied:

"That is one of the phases of the matter that is now outstanding."

Turkish Newspapermen Impressed by War Plants

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP)—Five Turkish newspapermen visited the Schenectady plants of the General Electric and American Locomotive Companies yesterday and, their leader said, were "very much impressed with the activity we have seen."

The party, led by Hussein Cahid Yalcin, editor of Istanbul's Yeni Sabah and a Deputy in the Turkish National Assembly, will go to Montreal and Ottawa today. It then will proceed to the West Coast by way of Detroit.

The group includes Abin Daver, Editor of Ikdan in Istanbul and also an Assembly Deputy; Zakaria Sertel, editor of Tan at Istanbul; Sukru Esmer, foreign editor of Ulus at Ankara, and Ahmet Emin Yalman, editor of Vatan at Istanbul.

Coal-Short Britain Looks To American Machinery

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 8—Extended use of American coal-mining machinery to speed up British coal production is disclosed here as one of the ways the British Government hopes to meet the serious coal shortage.

This shortage which, it is generally recognized, might impede Great Britain's war effort, has been the subject of a hard-hitting but inconclusive two-day debate in the House of Commons. As a result, the Government has decided not to impose compulsory domestic rationing of coal and has thereby brought on strong criticism from Labor and Liberal quarters.

The situation facing the Government is that Britain is now using 11,000,000 tons of coal a year more than it is producing. Considering the key role of coal in Britain's war effort, this represents a serious situation.

Manpower Problem

It was suggested during debate by mining experts that industry and the armed forces could furnish sufficient miners to provide the coal industry with sufficient manpower to increase their coal deliveries. But this statement was refuted by the Lord President of the Council, Sir John Anderson, who declared that only an insignificent number could be returned from the services.

However, the Government has decided to defy critics, to rely on undisclosed reserves and hope for an increase in production and more voluntary economies in consumption, coupled with extended use of the most up-to-date machinery and methods.

Fuel Minister Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George disclosed in Commons how British mining specialists had been sent to the United States some time ago. Major Lloyd George said that although coal-mining conditions are totally different in the two countries, it had been found Britain could to some extent adopt United States methods and machinery. Good progress has been reported in effecting this collaboration.

Power Loader Designed

Today further information becomes available here on the speed with which British and American specialists got together to design a so-called power loader suitable for British pits and to be made speedily in the United States.

An appropriate machine is now reported being installed in certain British mines. It is said to increase production by as much as 60 per cent. The output per miner is said to be raised to 40 or 50 tons a day.

The new machine hews the coal, cuts, and shovels it to conveyor without the coal being handled. This all-in-one machine takes the place of picks and shovels. There are difficulties in softer coal seams and in certain other conditions but these problems are being investigated.

Commons Not Satisfied

But yesterday Commons left no doubt that it is far from happy over the coal situation. Coal is too vital to the winning of the war and national leaders are held gravely responsible for ever allowing a shortage of Britain's most plentiful raw material.

The debate served a useful purpose in stressing once again the need for a better planned and better managed coal industry; it threw more light on wartime absenteeism; and it underlined still more deeply the extent of cynical distrust which still has to be overcome in the coal-mining districts.

Coal-mining debates in Commons are always charged with drama. For it is around the pits that the battle of labor versus capital has so often raged. Distrust is hardest to eliminate in the coal fields for they have often suffered the most from economic ills. Coal miners have always been well represented in Parliament. You can notice blue ingrained dust marks on faces of Commons lobbies. Some of these miner Members of Parliament are brilliant speakers. They have a strong hold on Commons.

When Maj. Lloyd George told of absenteeism prevalent among younger miners between 20 and 30—not among older ones—former coal miner Jim Griffiths admitted cynicism in South Wales today. He said of the younger men in the pits "they are children of depression, reared on dole, thrown on scrap, allowed to rust."

Public Sympathetic

Jim Griffiths thinks much more can be done to win back the confidence of these men who absent themselves. The British public is surprisingly sympathetic to miners, whom it recognizes had a raw deal in the past. There is a feeling here today that the Government might yesterday have tried giving the miners a more precise promise of a better deal in the future as an incentive to harder work.

Even though fuel rationing is now postponed, the coal issue may at any time become a critical parliamentary issue again should the government's hopes not be fulfilled.

In the meantime, lest anyone picture Britain with full coal scuttles, they should have felt the temperature in this correspondent's office yesterday. No central heating is permitted until Nov. 1st. And one's own coalman does his own form of rationing according to the amount of coal he has available.

One of the most important undertakings by Maj. Lloyd George yesterday was that small householders will have the first call on coal deliveries in this winter.

Manpower Needed

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Great Britain is so short of manpower that battle casualties will have to be made good by drafts on vital war goods industries, Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, told the House of Commons Oct. 6.

The demand for manpower far exceeds the supply, he said in disclosing that the war cabinet will not release any more men from the field army.

"The Army's fighting needs come first," he asserted.

Sir John made the statement in refutation of the claim of some Laborites that there is a vast reservoir of manpower which would be drawn up to meet Britain's coal shortage immediately.

Because of the acute manpower shortage the Government has given orders for taking men from every industry, including aircraft and munitions factories, in an effort to raise additional thousands of soldiers before early spring when big military developments are expected, it was said by the Daily Herald.

All existing deferments are being re-examined, and Government department staffs are being surveyed in an effort to obtain men who are not now doing absolutely essential work. The standards applied in determining who is essential are being tightened.

"Skilled workers in munitions factories are under special review because they are needed urgently for the Army's mechanized divisions," the Daily Herald said.

'Witnesses' Win Salute-Case Point

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 8 (AP)—The West Virginia Board of Education was ordered Oct. 7 by a three-judge Federal Court to cease requiring a flag salute by students who are members of Jehovah's Witnesses or any others who have conscientious religious scruples against such salute.

The injunction was handed down in a test case brought by three Kanawha County residents on behalf of themselves and other members of the religious sect. They charged that the salute regulation violated the rights of religious liberty guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

The three-judge court commented that unless restrained, the Board could expel the plaintiffs' children from school, but said that "courts have nothing to do with determining the reasonableness" of the sect members' views.

The Board of Education rejected last month Judge Parker's suggestion that it amend its regulation to permit the Jehovah's Witnesses to attend school regardless of whether they participated in the flag salute.

Canada's Alaska Line Under RCAF Care

CALGARY, Alberta, Oct. 8 (AP)—The care and administration of all the airports in the Canadian part of the air-stage route to Alaska will be handled by the Royal Canadian Air Force, S. L. de Carteret, Deputy Minister of National Defense for Air, said in an interview here yesterday.

Skeleton crews of airmen are on the job at all points, and complete staffs are expected to move in by Nov. 15, said the Minister who has just completed an aerial inspection trip over the route which skirts the Alaska Highway.

U. S. Position In Solomons Held Critical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — The fight for the Solomon Islands still is in a highly critical stage and no responsible officer at the Navy Department today is ready to state that America is near victory in that strategic sector.

On the basis of information available here, American forces are doing little more than holding their own and must be prepared to meet far stiffer Japanese counteraction than has been met so far.

While this country's Air Force has inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, the United States also has suffered substantially in the Solomon fighting. The full extent of these losses has not been announced and may not be disclosed until hostilities there have ended. This appears to be some time off.

In the opinion of persons in a position to assess the Solomon situation, eventual American success depends upon two factors:

1. The extent to which this country can continue to maintain control of the air over the southeastern portion of the islands.

2. The speed with which new troops and supplies can be brought from distant bases in Australia, New Zealand, and New Caledonia.

U. S. Scores in Air

To date, the Americans appear to have been highly successful in the air. The Japanese have made frequent attempts to bomb American positions on Tulagi and Guadalcanal Islands and have lost heavily—sometimes in a ration of as high as 11 to 1. On numerous occasions enemy bombers have been forced to jettison their bombs in the water or on unoccupied land. So far as can be ascertained, enemy bombers have been singularly ineffective, except in the opening phases of the fight.

The enemy is supposed to have lost nearly 250 planes in the two months since the United States Marines first landed in the Solomons. This is held to be an extremely heavy loss in view of Japan's indicated shortage of planes in that part of the world. The fact that American pilots over New Guinea and New Britain Islands seldom meet more than token resistance indicates the extent to which the enemy has felt these plane losses.

Japanese ship losses also have been considerable, particularly in cases where long-range Flying Fortress bombers have broken up enemy convoys far at sea.

It is clear, however, that enemy opposition in the southeastern Solomons is increasing rather than diminishing. Navy Department communiqués stress the point that Japanese troops are getting ashore at Guadalcanal despite a good American air patrol. These enemy troops are bringing mounting pressue against the five to six-mile stretch of Guadalcanal coast under American control. Although American lines have stood firm so far, nobody in Washington is giving any guarantees.

Reinforcements Landad

American reinforcements have reached the Solomons on at least two occasions, but, according to official naval communiqués, enemy reinforcements have been more frequent. It is probable, however, that American aid has been more substantial since the enemy must sneak in under American air power.

In view of the shorter distance to the main enemy bases in the Southwestern Pacific, it has come as some surprise to officials here that the Japanese have not made stronger attempts to rewin Guadalcanal and Tulagi, since each day permits the Americans to entrench themselves further.

Perhaps the biggest enigma connected with the Solomons is the extent of American losses. As long ago as Aug. 10, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, announced that on the basis of then incomplete information the United States appeared to "have had at least one cruiser sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers, and one transport damaged."

At that time, the Admiral warned that "it should be understood that the operation now under way is one of the most complicated and difficult in warfare. Considerable losses, such as are inherent in any offensive operation, must be expected as the price to be paid for the hard-won experience which is essential to the attainment of far-reaching results."

Navy men believe that if greater attention had been paid to this statement at the time of its issuance, there would be less inclination today to believe that the southeastern Solomons had been won for good or that the enemy was thoroughly beaten.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

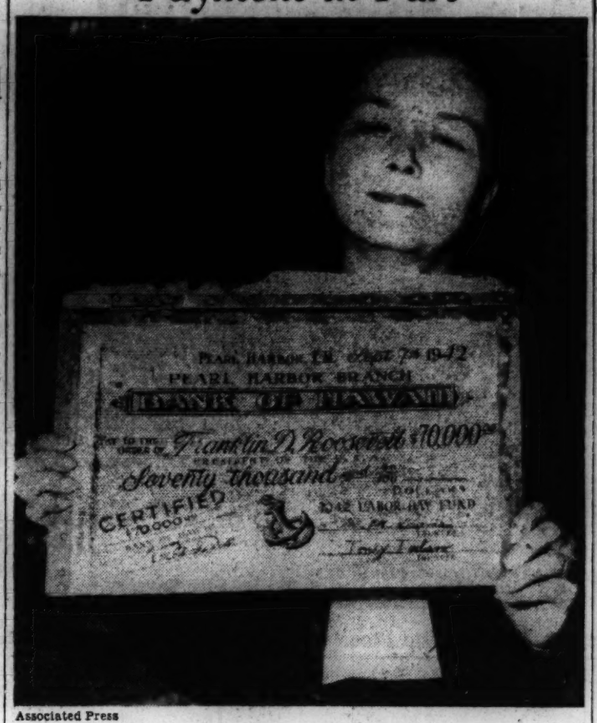
Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday
Morning, 11.76me (25.4m), 17.75me (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Evening, 11.79me (25.4m), 9.70me (30.9m), 6.04me (49.6m). Chimes radiocast at 7 p. m. Services 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News
Mondays to Fridays, 11.76me (25.4m), 15.35me (19.5m), 6.04me (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by transcription: Mondays to Fridays, 9.70me (30.9m), 11.73me (25.6m), 6.04me (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time): 11.79me (25.4m), 15.35me (19.5m), 6.04me (49.6m).
Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 11.79me (25.4m), 9.70me (30.9m), 6.04me (49.6m).

Payment in Part



Associated Press

Fragment of Tokyo Plane Pays $70,000

When the workers at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard worked on Labor Day their pay, with extras, came to about $70,000. And what did they do with it? They sent it to President Roosevelt in Washington. To make the emphasis all the more vivid, they used a part of the wing fabric of a downed Japanese plane on which to write their check for the amount, and here is Miss Myrtle Bergheim, a White House stenographer, holding it. The President turned it over to the Treasury to help carry on the war.

U. S. Postwar Boom a Chimera According to Lewis Mumford

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP)—Lewis Mumford, noted social planner, said today some American leaders were making only empty promises when they talked about the likelihood of a great outpouring of private airplanes, automobiles, refrigerators and other material comforts after the fighting in this war has ceased.

He predicted that Americans for many years would have to live in a war economy in order to share their production with the people of conquered countries.

"The end of the war," he added, "will not mean the end of war conditions. Men must create new institutions for a more solid, more humane world. Religion, morals and political science must be advanced to give man a civilization that physical science could not achieve."

Mr. Mumford's comments marked his first official appearance as a member of the Stanford University factulty. With four other Stanford professors he spoke at a symposium on the war.

Dr. Karl Brandt, former Economic adviser to the German Republic, now a member of the Stanford Food Research Institute, said Hitler's new order already had been achieved in Europe.

"It may be replaced by a newer order if the United Nations win," Brandt added, "but the old order is gone—not for the duration but forever."

Dr. Harold Fisher, Professor of History, took a critical view of "Americans who say they are fighting to protect the American way of life."

"They probably mean," he said, "that they want to get security by putting the clock back. That won't produce security. It only stops the clock.

"For the first time in recent history Americans are learning that they are in revolution and that a revolution is not merely something deplorable that happens to foreigners."

Dr. Lynn White, History Professor, and Dr. Philip Buck, Political Scientist, emphasized the world revolutionary aspect of the struggle.

"A world organization is coming," said Dr. Buck, "and this war is to determine whether it will be run by force and conquest or by consultation."

"This," said Dr. White, "is the finals—not the semi-finals—of an age-old battle to unite all mankind in one organization. The side that wins won't form a world state. It will discover that it is one."

Japanese Army Officer Sends Word To His Brothers to Fight for America

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP)—How an American-born Japanese Army officer stationed in Saigon asked him, upon his return to the United States, to tell his two brothers to fight for the United States with all their heart was related tonight by Relman (Pat) Morin.

Mr. Morin, an Associated Press correspondent recently returned from the Japanese-occupied Indo-China city after being interned for months following the United States' entrance into the war, told the story on an NBC radiocast.

Summoned before Japanese officers where he denied their charges that he was an American spy, Mr. Morin said he then was ushered into a room occupied only by a Japanese intelligence officer who spoke good English and said he was born and raised at Santa Barbara, Calif.

"I have two brothers in the American Army," Mr. Morin quoted the officer as saying. "Will you please look them up and tell them . . . tell them America is the greatest country on earth. Tell them to be loyal. Tell them to fight for her with all their heart."

Mr. Morin declined to reveal the names of the two brothers, saying the Japanese officer in Saigon might be of use to other American prisoners, but said he had learned they no longer were in the United States Army.

'Enough to Eat,' Nelson Assures

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Amid preparations for meat rationing and efforts to cope with the farm labor shortage, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board gave definite assurance that "there will be enough food to eat" during the war.

Mr. Nelson gave this "considered statement" to the House Agriculture Committee whose members have warned that the labor situation threatened to result in an acute food shortage. Mr. Nelson acknowledged that the farm problem was a major one but expressed confidence that "we are going to be smart enough and intelligent enough as a nation to meet the problem."

One prospective step in this direction may be a vast loan program to give low-income farmers now producing less than their capacity the funds with which to obtain tools, machinery, livestock and other facilities to take up the slack.

Agriculture officials, who outlined this program with the request that their names be not used, reported that it contemplated a request for an appropriation of several hundred million dollars, with loans to average about $350 a farm.

They estimated that more than 2,000,000 farmers were in position to grow more food with the land and labor now available to them if they had the finances to expand their plant. More than half the amount of each loan, they explained, would be spent for capital goods which could continue to produce in future years.

As an instance of the situations where production could be increased, Agriculture Department studies were cited to the effect that a typical two-mule cotton farm in the Mississippi delta had 4,080 man hours of labor available a year but was actually using only 2,300 man hours for its present production of cotton, corn and a small amount of livestock.

Stories From Axis Get 'Double Cross'

By the Associated Press

Phoenix, Ariz.

The Arizona Republic's Sunday morning edition inaugurated the use of the "double cross" on all stories originating from Axis sources.

A small indentation in the stories carries a double cross superimposed on this explanation:

"The Axis sometimes tries to slip propaganda to you through news . . . so we will mark with the double cross all news we know comes from Axis sources."

Newark Strike Ends

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—Six hundred City employees returned to their tasks in the public Works department Oct. 7, beginning the cleanup of garbage that had accumulated during a five-day strike of Congress of Industrial Organizations workers.

The union charged, however, that several leaders had not been re-employed by the City. There was no statement by the administration, but police continued to escort trash trucks.

Exiles in Japan: A Strange Picture

By Frederick B. Opper
Former Shanghai correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Treatment of American civilians and prisoners of war by the Japanese forces in Asia has varied from very good to unbelievably bad, and has been consistent only in its inconsistency. Diplomats and civilian exchanges from Japan and occupied China paint a grim picture of Japanese occupation methods.

Care of the foreign internees in different cities of Japan and occupied China has been variously in the hands of the Japanese Army, Navy, Gendarmerie, Foreign Office, and the police, with each local group acting on its own initiative and confusion reigning supreme with orders and counterorders being issued with equal speed and carelessness.

In Shanghai the great majority of the 1,300 Americans still there are free. While in most cities Americans, Britons, and Dutch have been confined to their homes or housed in one large compound, the international character of Shanghai plus the large number of enemy aliens, persuaded the Japanese to give them the run of the city proper.

Consequently, to most of the American citizens there the war has remained a relatively distant matter. They still walk the streets unmolested. They are still able to go to theaters and baseball games. Many of them have lost their jobs through the liquidation of their businesses by the Japanese or through pay-roll cuts, but others are working and drawing salaries as in the days before the war.

There are other Shanghai Americans, however, including the writer who have a different story to tell of Japan's occupation of the city's International Settlement. Some 25 or 30 Americans as well as Britons, Dutch, Russians and others have spent up to six months in the Japanese gendarmerie jail there under conditions that beggar description.

They sat and slept on wooden cell floors throughout the winter, supplied only with a single thin blanket. They were fed three small bowls of rice a day. In a cell 9 by 18 feet they rubbed shoulders with up to 40 fellow prisoners, all but a few being Chinese of the criminal class.

They bathed irregularly, sometimes no more often than once a month. They were not allowed to talk and they were beaten and slapped for whispering to a fellow prisoner. They received no exercise during their incarceration save for occasional setting-up drills and short shuffling walks about the cell.

They were questioned from time to time as to their prewar activities. The questions were ridiculous and the questioners, noncommissioned officers, were ill-informed and obtuse. If the answers didn't suit them the prisoners were apt to be slapped or punched. All around them Chinese and Japanese prisoners — there were a few Japanese held in the same jail — were beaten and tortured.

Cells Built in Cellar

The jail itself was a former apartment house known as the Bridge House. Cells had been built in the cellar and the gendarmerie used the upper floors as offices, rooms for questioning.

I have seen prisoners beaten with belts, iron bars, bamboo poles, dog whips, and bayonets. The Japanese guards frequently practiced jiu-jitsu on the Chinese prisoners, throwing them to the floor, picking them up and trying it again.

Many of the guards wore sneakers and crept up on cells quietly in attempts to catch prisoners talking. When they did, the unlucky victims were either beaten or forced to stand for long periods with their hands above their heads or to kneel for equally long hours on a cement runway.

One elderly Chinese Y. M. C. A. leader was slapped and beaten unmercifully because the guards found a safety pin in a set of clean clothes which his wife had sent him.

Incidents of Brutality

Another was beaten for an hour and a half with a dog whip as hard as a burly sergeant-major could swing it because a fellow prisoner had thrown him a note as he passed the cell. He was then made to stand and kneel alternately, hands above his head, for nine hours without food.

One American prisoner was punched in the face because he was unable to read Japanese. Police dogs, trained to pursue Chinese guerrillas through the countryside, were frequently brought to the cell blocks and prisoners were made to shout and jump before them as the animals worked up to a frenzy, snarling and leaping at the wooden bars. The list of indignities could be extended.

Meanwhile, a dozen miles from Shanghai there are close to 1,500 Americans in an internment camp. The majority of them are the Marine prisoners taken from Wake Island and the civilian workers stationed there at the time the Japanese attack was launched.

Up to the time I left Shanghai no Swiss consular representative or Red Cross worker or neutral observer had been allowed to visit the camp and report on conditions, but authenticated reports indicate that the treatmen of he Wake garrison and other prisoners there is fair by Japanese standards and poor by American.

The men are fed rice and a watery stew that is sufficient to sustain life, but which is hardly enough for husky men forced to do manual labor. The men, who include the American Marine garrisons from Peking and Tientsin, the American sailors from the captured gunboat Wake, the British sailors from H. M. S. Peterel and some American seamen from torpedoed merchant ships are given daily exercise and are made to work at various farming tasks. The treatment is rough but not cruel.

Under duress the men were forced to sign a pledge that they would not attempt to escape. Promptly Commander Winfield S. Cunningham, Naval Commandant at Wake Island, the commander of the Wake, the commander of the Peterel and the chief civilian architect at Wake Island made a break for freedom. They were caught the next day and were then lodged in the Bridge House for a month.

They are now in the Shanghai Municipal Jail under a 10-year sentence, despite the fact that international law provides only 30 days solitary confinement for a war prisoner who is caught in attempting to escape. The Japanese said the fact that more than one prisoner was implicated made it a conspiracy and not a simple escape and that therefore the case came under Japanese—not international—law. They atempted unsuccessfully to learn who had been the ringleader. If they had succeeded he would have faced a capital sentence.

Some Special Privileges

Four Marine privates and corporals later made a break for freedom and were picked up after almost a month in the Chinese countryside. When I left Shanghai they had been held in the Bridge House for more than two months with no indication that they would be returned to the internment camp. No food was allowed to be sent in to them from the outside as was the case with civilian prisoners.

Paradoxically, the Japanese have made a determined attempt to persuade the world that they are a civilized people and not the barbarians their five-year war in China makes them appear. Foreigners, for example, have been accorded privileges not given to Chinese or Japanese prisoners. They can wash in running water each morning, they bathe occasionally, and their families are allowed to send them food, blankets, clothing and other necessities.

Foreigners attribute this to two causes, the first that the Japanese are ashamed of what has happened previously in China and wish to be considered by outsiders the paragons their own people believe them to be. The second is that they are not by any means sure of a final victory in the war and wish to be able at a later peace conference to point to evidences of good treatment as a bid for mercy.

While this may be true so far as higher officials are concerned, the privates and corporals with whom the foreigner comes in contact are uniformly confident of ultimate victory and what good treatment has been accorded foreigners in occupied areas is due, not to fear of the future, but to direct orders.

Balanced Study

Treatment of American prisoners by the Japanese has been the occasion of widely divergent reports. Official summaries give incontrovertible evidence of considerable maltreatment. But the situation has been far from uniform.

A balanced study of the conditions is given by the former Shanghai correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who himself was confined by the Japanese for 109 days.

First Merchant Marine Medal For Heroism Goes to Seaman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The first medal awarded for heroism in the Merchant Marine during the war was pinned by President Roosevelt today on the coat lapel of Edwin F. Cheney, Jr., a slender, young seaman from Yeadon, Pa.

"This is really an historical occasion," Mr. Roosevelt remarked. "There are going to be more of them. It recognizes a form of valor that is just as essential as valor on a fighting ship."

Seaman Cheney was quartermaster, at the wheel of the Atlantic Refining Company tanker John D. Gill when it was torpedoed March 12. He released a life raft from the sinking, burning vessel and maneuvered it through burning oil to clear water by swimming under water and coming up only to breathe.

His citation for the medal said: "Although he had incurred severe burns about the face and arms in this action, he then guided four of his shipmates to the raft and swam to and rescued two others who were injured and unable to help themselves. His extraordinary courage and disregard of his own safety in thus rescuing his shipmates will be an enduring inspiration to seamen of the United States Merchant Marine everywhere."

The seaman, who is married and the father of a five-day-old son, Bob, obviously was embarrassed at the White House ceremony, but Mr. Roosevelt promptly put him at ease. Seaman Cheney, who was on a second torpedoed tanker after his heroic exploit, was ready to go back to sea when he received word that a special committee had selected him, of all American merchant seamen, to receive the first Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal.

Mr. Roosevelt fumbled with the medal's clasp, protesting:

"They are all this way. They are terrible."

The Chief Executive turned the medal over to Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, and told him to try to open it. Admiral Land failed and finally Vice-Admiral Arthur P. Fairfield, retired, co-ordinator of ship defense installations for the maritime commission, did the job.

The medal is a 16-pointed star appearing on a compass card, the star is surmounted with an eagle and crossed anchors and suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon. The gold medal is accompanied by a gold rosette bearing the same basic design.

Remarking that Seaman Cheney would not want the medal flapping around, Mr. Roosevelt informed him he could wear the rosette all the time.

Young Cheney was born in Scotia, N. Y.

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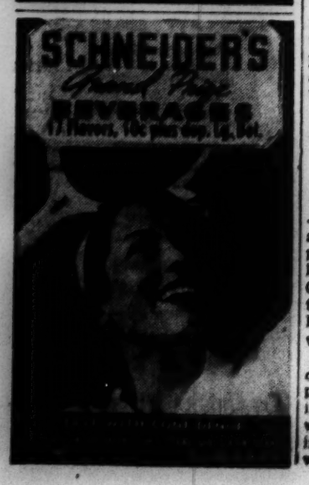

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Hotel Empire

Buffalo's Streets Laid Out Along Lines Which Made Nation's Capital Famous

Citizens of City Find Touring At Home a Patriotic Pleasure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8—This community, which with Niagara Falls has long been a stop on any tourist's itinerary, is developing "touring-at-home" as a patriotic adjustment in wartime.

Within walking distance or a single-token ride on the local transit system, there are public buildings, parks and squares, outstanding architecture, and placques as well as interior exhibits to beckon Buffalonians to an afternoon's visit or an all-day jaunt.

Buffalonians are proud of their city planning, resembling that of the nation's capital, which is internationally admired. The local street plan was laid out early in the nineteenth century under Joseph Ellicott, land-company organizer of the same family whose Maj. Andrew Ellicott had a hand in laying out Washington, D. C., just a few years prior.

"Hub"

Niagara Square is regarded as the most imposing setting in the community, being its "hub" if not its center. Its McKinley Monument, an obelisk studded in modified French Renaissance base, was dedicated in 1907 by Governor Charles Evans Hughes of New York, in memory of the president who was assassinated while attending Buffalo's Pan American Exposition six years before.

Facing the Square on its West is the ultra-modern 32-story City Hall, built within the last decade. A century of urban development is said to be symbolized by this neo-classic structure in comparison with the earlier but warmer City Hall of New York City.

Two statues grace the Hall's eastern face, on the left is Grover Cleveland, and on the right, Millard Fillmore, Buffalo's pair of Presidents. The latter looks southeast toward Townsend Hall, of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture, which houses the University of Buffalo's Fillmore College.

Continuing counter-clockwise around the Square's "circle," lie: the Buffalo Athletic Club; the United States Court House, a neo-classic building whose cornerstone was laid in 1936 by President Roosevelt; next matching the latter, is the New York State Building, dedicated by Governor Roosevelt in 1930; then the first of a famous chain of hotels, on the site of the home in which Mr. Fillmore resided from 1862 until his passing in 1874; finally comes the post-Revolutionary Georgian home which has become the headquarters for an industrial oil company.

Gas Lights

The latter, as the Sizer House, once during a daytime wedding had all its blinds drawn in order to "show off" a new method of illumination—gas.

Niagara Square looks eastward to Lafayette Square, with its Soldiers and Sailors Monument of Victorian Gothic, dedicated in 1882 by Mayor Cleveland. Beyond it sits the Public Library, of Romanesque Revival, built in 1877, becoming the first such institution to sponsor extension education for adults.

One of the most imposing intersections is that of Pearl and Church. On its southwest corner sits the 13-story Prudential Building, built in 1894 by Louis H. Sullivan, mentor of Frank Lloyd Wright; as the forerunner of modern skyscrapers, it used steel structure to allow flush windows for better lighting, while more economical use of available ground area also accrued.

On its east rises St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, built by Richard Upjohn in Gothic Revival, in 1850.

On the northeast corner sits the Erie County Savings Bank, built in 1893, in a distinctive American adaptation of German and French Renaissance influences.

Classic Revival

Savings banks here run to admirable styles; the Buffalo Savings Bank is in classic revival, while the Western Savings Bank is in the eternal lines of the Greek temple.

Delaware Avenue, striking northerly from Niagara Square is flanked by some of the most distinctive homes in the nation, many of which have been torn down or converted to business enterprise. With the industrial prosperity following the Civil War, the newly rich adapted a rococo style noted for its bell towers, serpentine wood carvings, cast-iron ornaments, and colored windows.

Haro

Pleasant Homes Line Streets of Buffalo's Residential Districts

Civilians Mobilized for Volunteer War Work

By Helen McKee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8—That momentous question "what can I do to help win the war?" is being solved for folks in Buffalo by the Office of Civilian Mobilization. The City takes quiet pride in its O. C. M. and in Mrs. John D. Taylor, Chairman, whose vision and organizing ability have made the Office a vital factor in the community war program.

The O. C. M. is a clearing house for volunteer effort. Civilians registered with the Office are referred to war bond activities, air raid warning service, and the Red Cross. They have assisted the Federal Government in the recruiting office and in transcribing records of aliens, and have done clerical work connected with sugar and gas rationing.

Volunteer dramatic directors and piano players are referred to the United Service Organizations, hobby and photography instructors to the Young Men's Christian Association, story tellers to Neighborhood House. Twenty-six of Buffalo's most efficient secretaries recently put in Saturday and Sunday filling out enlistment papers for a group of boys with valuable technical training which might otherwise have been lost in the shuffle of induction.

People are turning to the O. C. M. for all manner of things related to winning the war. One telephone call may be for information on how to join the Waacs, the next a sure-fire victory slogan.

Nursery School Under Way

While Mrs. Taylor was being interviewed a rush request arrived for volunteers to label tin helmets for air-raid wardens; and her assistant in charge of placement was at that moment lining up women to conduct a nursery school to care for children of working mothers.

Never a dull moment in the O. C. M. headquarters and strictly workshop atmosphere prevails.

Mrs. Taylor's office is a bare room. No one has even taken time out to hang posters on the walls. She works at a not too modern, but very commodious, desk against an unflattering background of express packages, stacked ceiling high, containing War Council literature. A small United States flag, fastened in a block of wood and perched on one corner of her desk, is the only item in the room that could by any stretch of the imagination be called a decoration or unessential.

The O. C. M. is getting a good job done. It was organized in October, 1940, by the merging of several volunteer organizations: Joint Charities and Community Fund Volunteer Service Bureau, (Roman) Catholic Charities Volunteer Bureau, which is now (Roman) Catholic Ladies of Charity, Jewish Federation Volunteer Bureau, and the Junior League of Buffalo, Inc. Merging of these groups under a co-ordinating commitee was felt to be a far more efficient way of mobilizing volunteers than to attempt the formation of a new group. Mrs. Taylor, who was then President of the Joint Charities and Community Fund Volunteer Service Bureau, was asked to serve as Chairman.

Ball

Mrs. John D. Taylor

Chairman of the Office of Civilian Mobilization of the Buffalo War Council.

Mrs. Taylor and representatives of the very new O. C. M. immediately went to the Mayor of Buffalo, who was then in the early stages of organizing the Defense Council, to tell him their services were at his disposal. He thanked and assured them that when and if an emergency should arise, he would be glad to accept.

"No one dared mention war, of course, in those days," smiled Mrs. Taylor. "But after Pearl Harbor, the 'City Fathers' welcomed us with open arms and invited us to move into the City Hall. The O. C. M. was appointed the official volunteer organization and is now a Government agency under the War Council."

Approximately 33,000 persons have registered for volunteer service in this office. There are no restrictions as to race, creed, or color. Fifty-eight nationalities are represented, the one requirement being American citizenship or first naturalization papers.

Volunteers include the most highly skilled and privileged as well as the unskilled and underprivileged. In the "skill file" there are about 300 subdivisions classifying trained and experienced persons ready for work. More than 25 per cent of the registrants have already been called upon for active service.

Newest project of the O. C. M. is the Woman-a-Block. Its name has been adapted from the Man-a-Block, which was an important Buffalo undertaking during the depression years in an effort to give work instead of charity to the needy.

First job for these Women-a-Block is tin can salvage. The plan is this: a woman volunteer is given charge of a block which extends clockwise around her block from her own house. She asks the children to help her and, because there are no streets to cross in covering her territory, even the youngest can take part. The children are given official identification cards which add greatly to their enthusiasm.

Very few rules or regulations are set down for these women. Initiative and new plans are encouraged. One woman has the children of her block formally organized. They meet her in her yard every Saturday morning. Their president presides, a secretary takes minutes, business-like reports on salvage collected and in prospect are made. Meetings open and close with singing of the National Anthem. Needless to say, the children are working hard and salvage is thriving.

Inspiration for the Woman-a-Block project came from one who, on her own initiative entirely, asked the children in her neighborhood to help collect tin cans. She telephoned to the O. C. M. one day in grave distress. To her embarrassment, her front yard was fast disappearing beneath a swiftly mounting pile of everything from bed springs and ice boxes to radiators and lawn mowers, as well as tin cans. What should she do? The O. C. M. solved her problem—and an idea unfolded.

Men on the tin can salvage committee of the city had tried radio publicity, newspapers, movie trailers, and an American Legion broadcasting wagon which went up and down the streets blaring through a loud speaker the day before collections of tin cans were to be made. But Buffalo still did not come up to quota.

Now, in districts where the Woman-a-Block has already taken hold, salvage collectors have no complaints. Later their efforts will be concentrated on salvage of rubber, fats, keys, and on organization of "Share-a-Ride" groups.

"This is just another example," laughed Mrs. Taylor, "of the fact that men, even in war, can't get along without us women."

Mrs. Taylor is a trim woman who never seems to be in a hurry, much less in a feminine flurry. Early service with the Buffalo Junior League, she feels, made her especially "volunteer - minded." Her particular Junior League duty was placement of the League girls in jobs where their talents and abilities could be most useful.

At her father's insistence that she get practical business experience before she married, Mrs. Taylor spent two years as a reporter on a Buffalo newspaper.

"A splendid way to learn about human nature," she remarked.

Three young sons are Mrs. Taylor's only hobby nowadays. She says she can see that her boys have gained greatly in self-confidence and initiative due to the volunteer duties they have assumed at home since the war came along and made their mother's chairmanship of the O. C. M. a full-time job of no small proportions.

Albright Gallery Stresses Wartime Needs in Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8—After a surprisingly successful summer program which departed radically from the ordinary peacetime offerings of a cultural institution, Buffalo's Albright Art Gallery opens its fall and winter season this month with a new director in charge. Arriving in July, Dr. Andrew C. Ritchie, who had been on the staff of the Frick Collection in New York since it was opened to the public in 1935, plans to continue the Gallery's services to the public, particularly stressing wartime needs and interests.

Among outstanding events on the Gallery's fall program will be a photographic exhibit of Buffalo's own fighting warplanes, the Airacobra, produced here and at Niagara Falls by the Bell Aircraft Corporation. Earlier, the gallery will hold a poster show to stimulate interest in the work of the Buffalo Chapter, American Red Cross and its blood-donor service.

Shown in September on the gallery walls were rare glimpses of the Soviet Union as seen through the eyes of child artists of the Moscow schools. This exhibit was assembled by the Central House of Artistic Education, Moscow, in 1939, prior to the war. Water colors, drawings, and lino-cuts were done by Russian children. Many of the older boys here represented undoubtedly have long since answered the call of their country to help fight off the Nazi aggressor.

Unusual Naturalness

Unusual naturalness is noted in many of these examples of school art with both fantasy and realism well represented. The casual observor easily could believe that talented American children had made many of the sketches and drawings. International boundary lines, differences of language and culture seem to make little difference among children when they are given relatively free rein with paint, brush, and pencil.

Co-operating with the Gallery, at Dr. Ritchie's suggestion, the Buffalo Public Library, the Historical Society, and the Museum of Natural Sciences stressed their own Russian exhibits to tie in with the children's art show.

Among other fall exhibits will be a one-man show of paintings by John Rummell and displays of the photographic works of Luke Swank and Philip C. Elliott. The Buffalo Society of Artists' small paintings also will be shown.

Dr. Ritchie on Oct. 16 begins a series of five lectures for members taking as his first subject "Hogarth, Artist in Revolt." The new director, by the way, has just published his series of lectures on English painters from Hogarth to Constable, as given by him at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

But to return to the wartime summer program: Departing from the traditional, the Gallery was open every day from 2 to 10 p. m. during July and August. Attendance more than doubled previous years. Wednesday evening concert dances on the Gallery steps and plaza overlooking Delaware Park Lake drew 32,000 persons. More than half that number availed themselves of the opportunity to enter the Gallery and listen to informal talks on art collections. The concerts were attended largely by factory war workers, free tickets having been distributed by the unions, the Y. M. C. A., and the libraries. Many persons thus became aware of the Gallery for the first time.

Education Goes Vocational With Many 7-Day Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8—Education in this center of war production has been greatly converted to vocational training, with seven-day classes available in many subjects and with many classes meeting around the clock six days a week.

Public schools naturally feel the pull of the draft, enlistment, and "real man's wages" in manifold factories, so most every boy and girl is engaged in some schooling that prepares directly or indirectly for a role in the war effort, either armed service, factory, or civilian protection.

Adult education is increasing, centered on the national defense training program, which has enrolled 65,000 men and women since last year. At present 4,500 men and 1,500 women are at work bench or lathe, two thirds in those supplementary courses for workers wishing to upgrade themselves in their jobs; the other main part of the free program in the city's vocational and technical high schools is for pre-employment training. Courses range from a few nights to several months, all aimed at meeting the need for 83,000 more workers next July, as estimated by the War Manpower Commission.

The proportion of women entering the classes is increasing, as the number of eligible men dwindles; many men who would like to upgrade themselves often find overtime is preventing them from enrolling.

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Buffalonians Pull Together to Produce Fine Record in Industry and Society

'Niagara Frontier' Progress Marches On in Quick Step

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8—Along the "Niagara Frontier," centering here in the Empire State's second largest community, the frontier spirit is evoking new industrial and sociological achievements intimately attached to the present war effort and to the postwar world.

Epitomized by the "Frontiersmen" which monthly are designated by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce for its highest honor even in 1942, progress in northwestern New York marches on in quick step to new heights in war production, while at the same time solving a most complex "United Nations" problem on democracy's home front.

No one doubts the value of the arms output, and everyone is appreciating what Buffalo is doing today to prove that persons of many races, closely associated with nations at opposite poles in the war, can nevertheless in this land of freedom live happily and harmoniously.

40 Nationalities

Some 40 nationalities are represented in the million residing in Erie and Niagara Counties, comprising the Frontier of land between the two easternmost Great Lakes. Residents born in Poland or of Polish parents account for more than 10 per cent of the population of the City, which accounts for more than half the Forntier's total population. In recent decades, "Little Poland" has surpassed the German quarter as the dominant "foreign" section.

Italians, Hungarians, and Negroes make up other groups which are blending with the rest of the community as Americans first, New Yorkers second, Buffalonians third, and fourth the nationality of their forebears.

Anyone doubting the thesis that groups of divergent backgrounds can live together successfully can only be heartened in a tour through Buffalo to see how all are co-operating in factories, in bond sales, and in civilian-defense rehearsals, all victory bound.

Inland Feeling

While Buffalo could not be called "interventionist" ahead of Pearl Harbor, its attitude could best be explained in terms of business opposition to domestic policies of the national administration and in terms of an inland feeling that the horrors of war should be contracted only when proved that such war is "our" war.

Certainly the German, Italian, and Hungarian groups have proven no hotbeds of fifth column, and no oppressive measures were deemed necessary to match treatment of those of Japanese extraction on the West Coast.

Specific contributions along production lines here naturally are shrouded under censorship, but enough has been released to affirm the growing importance of a sector which in prewar years had grown into the eighth largest center of manufacture, with 200,000 wage earners in more than 1,400 plants.

Double the Average

Factories today employ double the average between 1935 and 1939; a selected list of 173 plants reported 117,119 at work on Aug. 15, highest in their history, a gain of 11,060 in a year. With the 1935-39 as 100, the present index as a whole stood at 204.3 for employment and 347 for pay.

As an indication of the quality of performance in mushrooming, the Army-Navy "E" had been awarded by Oct. 1 to the Bell Aircraft Corporation as a whole and also to its Ordnance Division; the Farrell-Birmingham Company; the airplane division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation; Buffalo Pumps, Inc.; Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, and the Doehler Die-Casting Corporation.

A roving reporter today must feel like a spy even in trying to unearth good news. But until American libraries are closed under censorship, it must remain easy for friend and foe alike to discover that Buffalo is second in aircraft manufacture among American communities; that it is second only to Chicago as a rail center; that as the leading flour-mill city it allows New York to press Minnesota, the chief grain-processing State; that its two-score miles of waterfront has the highest value of tonnage of all Great Lakes ports; that it has a score of blast furnaces, with a complete iron and steel industry; that it is the East's largest meat-packing and livestock center; and that its location as the Queen City of Lake Erie is a major transshipment point from Great Lakes cargoes to eastern and southern railroads and to the vast barge canal of New York State.

Indoor Game

American, Yankee, and Frontier spirits combine here in an indoor game to tabulate war orders to make sure that Buffalo remains high on any enemy "bombing list," for Chamber of Commerce figures indicate the community has the third largest batch of war orders among inland cities, and sixth nationally.

In fact, a most stirring campaign issues from Buffalo today to make sure Washington continues the same proportion of war orders in the face of charges that Buffalo's labor pool is drying up. The vehemence of this campaign is matched only by the intense loyalty of all Buffalonians to the Curtiss and Bell fighter planes, which figure so prominently in international discussions over American quality and performance in the war's air.

These two issues have made quiescent the concern over the proposed St. Lawrence waterway project, which many Buffalonians feel would by-pass their transshipment industry.

Buffalo's important role today could hardly be unexpected in view of the turbulent history of the Frontier. If that indomitable pioneer, the Rev. Louis Hennepin, were to return today to marvel at Buffalo's output, he might well repeat his comment "belle flueve," with which he greeted his first view of the "beautiful flow" of the Falls nearly three centuries ago.

"Bouf-flo"

Indians' corruption of the comment's French pronunciation is accepted today as the legendary explanation of the City's name, "Bouf-flo," though there are adherents to the theory that a shaggy, buffalo-maned Indian who ran an early ferry service here inspired the name; in any event, buffaloes are regarded as non-indigenous, although the modern zoo obtained living specimens and the International League's Bisons acquit the community's reputation with honor on the baseball diamond.

Buffalo dates its history from the launching of Le Griffon in 1679 by the French explorer La Salle from Cayuga Creek, as the first whiteman-made ship to be built in inland America. This actual launching remains to inspire industry and community to tempt new frontiers.

By 1758 a French settlement huddled on the shore of the Niagara River, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. But soon the rivalry with Britain wiped out this settlement, and wars between French, British, Americans, and Indians continued until 1814, whence began the uninterrupted century and a quarter of peace that has made the Niagara Frontier a model of unfortified border for all peoples to admire and emulate.

After the American Revolution, the original Indian settlers, the Senecas, gradually sold their lake-shore holdings and retreated to present homes inland in Cattaragus and Allegany counties.

Batavia

Hollanders who early owned millions of New York acres formed a company to develop this likely site, and lots were sold in 1804 under the direction of Joseph Ellicott, the father of modern Buffalo. Although he unsuccessfully held out for "New Amsterdam" as a proper name, he did succeed in affixing "Batavia" as the permanent name of a prominent neighboring community.

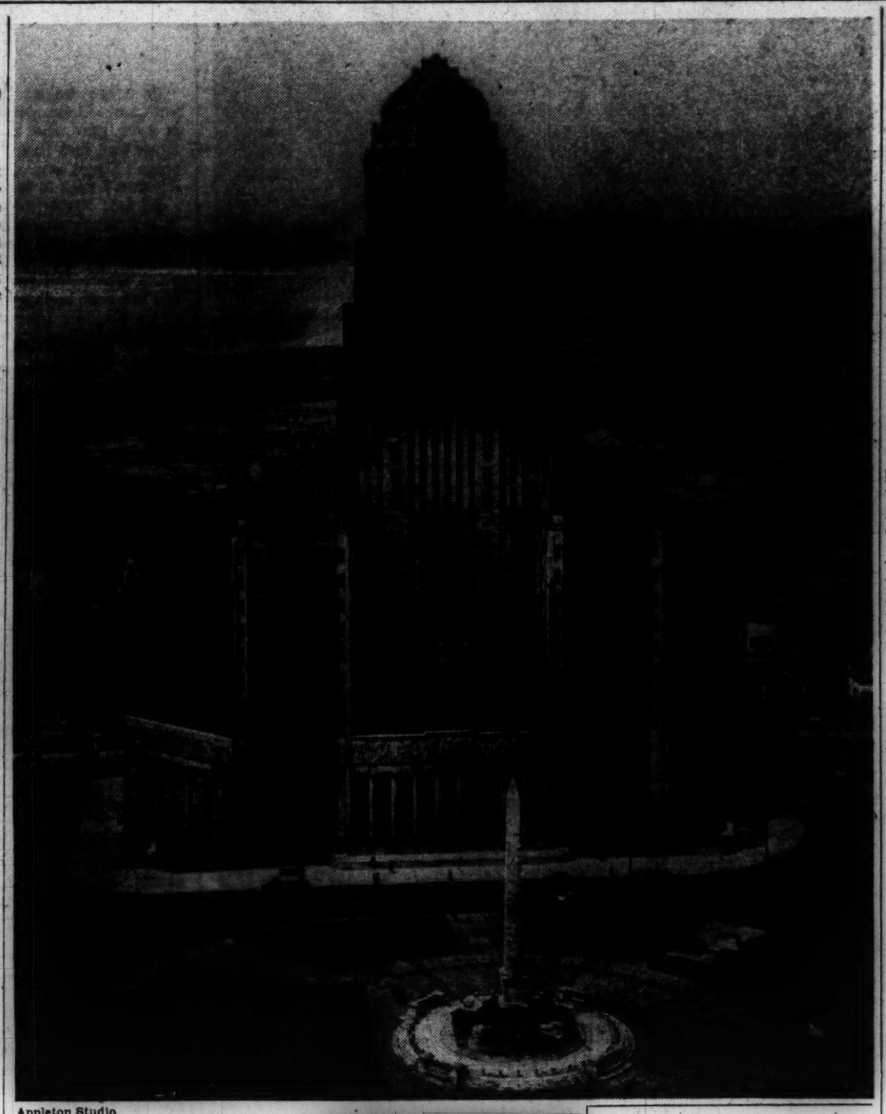
The local village was formed in 1816, and found a rival in Black Rock, two miles north. The urge to by-pass the Falls and the potential of a water-level route across New York to the Hudson, facilitated by lakes and rivers, combined to inspire the famous Erie Canal. Dewitt Clinton chaired a meeting here to determined the western terminal, and Buffalo won out only through its Yankee efforts to build a record-setting breakwater to surpass the natural advantages of Black Rock. The "Canawl" opened in 1825 and Buffalo soon bulged with east-bound farm products and west-bound manufactured products. It was not long before it embraced its former rival and spread over 42 square miles.

Nip and Tuck

For decades, it was nip and tuck as to whether processing or transportation was Buffalo's chief importance. By 1872, 18,000 workers jammed new factories. Passenger and freight service abounded. In '73, rails connected Pennsylvania anthracite with Lake Superior ore here, and the iron and steel industry was assured. Irish and German immigrants who had come to dig the Canal and work on the rails stayed to man the factories, joined later by a host of various peoples.

By 1940, 11 main lines, five passenger terminals, 14 freight terminals, 300 passenger trains daily and 3,000 freight cars every 24 hours outlines the rail center second only to Chicago.

At the turn of the century Niagara Falls disclosed its potential of 11,000,000 horsepower, opening another phase for which none now hazards a limit.



Appleton Studio

Landmark in Buffalo

Looking west over Niagara Square, Buffalo's Hub, with the modern City Hall its focal point. In the foreground is McKinley Monument, while the Niagara River and Canada's shore may be seen in the background.

Joseph J. Kelly
Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.

Management And Labor Set Record

By Joseph J. Kelly
Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8—Buffalo, a City of "Good Neighbors," marches on to newer heights as a national and international model of a community of many interests solving its "United Nations" problem on the home front.

Large sections of the capital of the Niagara Frontier are of recent racial extractions: Polish, German, Italian, Negro—all being blended into Americans, New Yorkers, Buffalonians, whether first- or fifteenth-generation residents.

All these sections, many of whose racial forebears are on opposing sides in the world struggle, are supporting the democratic front to the hilt—in factory, flour mill, wharf front, and suburban farm.

National Record

Management and workers set a national record in peaceful labor relations along one of the world's most strategic sectors.

International relations with Canada improve as the Good Neighbor policy heightens from a foundation of daily contacts across the "peace border" of a century and a quarter.

Municipal administration at the local-government level sets a national example of improving fiscal policies. A municipal debt of $131,000,000 of a decade and a half ago has been cut a quarter and by 1960 will hardly offer trace.

Property Values

Property values are being enhanced by these equitable tax policies, so that the Empire State's second city and upstate capital in postwar year will increase its attractiveness as an ideal community in which to live.

Unprecedented numbers of volunteers are reporting for civilian protection; the September blackout was a vast improvement over the August rehearsal; October's ought to be beyond all expectation in co-operation for a real blackout.

It may seem unpatriotic to urge vacation trips at this point. But the proximity to the world's most spectacular tourist attraction, Niagara Falls, will always make Buffalo a vacation and a honeymoon "must." Therefore, earmark your next war bond to be cashed eventually for a trip to Buffalo.

Relief Load Now at Record Low Of 16,000 Cases in Erie County

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8—What's better news in Buffalo than that the relief load is at a record low in comparison with depression figures? Taxpayers and the once-jobless alike agree that the war boom, evolving from the defense era, has brought "real work at real wages" to more people than ever before, thereby cutting down the pitiable numbers of those who wanted work, were able to work, but couldn't get work.

By the end of August, less than 16,000 cases of all types were on record in Erie County, in which Buffalo accounts for more than half the population. It was early 1941, with prosperity still around for many and with major relief programs yet to start, that so few as 16,000 cases were recorded here.

At the end of August there were only 5,317 cases of home relief, down from 6,057 in two months, with the trend still down. "Categorical aids" on Aug. 31 totaled 4,786 old age, down from 4,925 in two months; 1,024 child, vs. 912; 147 blind vs. 144; 3,614 child welfare, vs. 3,561; 581 hospital, vs. 568; and 410 home-relief shelter, vs 457.

Reflecting business trends, home relief showed 20,000 in the spring of 1937, dropped 14,000 by late summer, mounted steadily with only a plateau or two, to a high of 29,000 early in 1939; dropping sharply to 23,000 that summer, it has melted steadily since.

In human terms, this improvement may best be seen in a stroll through Lackawanna, the industrial community in the south of the metropolitan area; better clothes and happier faces have almost completely replaced the too-little appreciated horrors of '32 and '33.

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The Home Forum

What Is My Duty?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY ARE ASKING the question: What is my duty? The word "duty" means "that which a person is bound by moral obligation to do, or refrain from doing; that which one ought to do." Indeed, it is not always easy to know what one ought to do, to see clearly where one's duty lies. Conflicting demands on one's time, talents, and capacity may keep one from giving his services where they are needed most and where one's talents may be used to the best advantage.

At such times it is wise to turn away from the clamor of material sense and quietly commune with God, divine Mind, and thus through spiritual inspiration receive the right answer. The student of Christian Science learns from experience how to listen for God's guidance and to follow where it leads, in overcoming the many false beliefs of the carnal mind, as expressed in materiality, hatred, and war. A great opportunity exists today for all right thinkers to make valid the sentiment expressed in the words from a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 18):

"Be firm and be faithful; desert not the right;
The brave become bolder the darker the night.
Then up and be doing, though cowards may fail;
Thy duty pursuing, dare all and prevail."

Jesus challenged mortal beliefs and prevailed over their falsities by destroying them through the Christ, Truth, which he revealed and manifested. He fulfilled his duty to God in rendering the highest service to his fellowmen. Doing what was right in the sight of God, he said (John 5:19), **"The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."**

In his early years Jesus rendered dutiful obedience to Joseph and Mary, who expressed good to him through their loving care. As he progressed in spiritual understanding, and his duty to God unfolded to him, beginning with a small band of disciples or pupils he visioned the whole world as eventually accepting the Christ which he demonstrated. Neither human opinion, misunderstanding, or the hatred of Truth, expressed through his enemies, prevented Jesus from doing his duty to God and to men; and he disarmed his critics by healing the sick, casting out sin, making the blind to see, the lame to walk, the deaf to hear, and the dead to rise. And while he did all these things he never neglected his duties as a citizen of the community in which he lived, paying his taxes, feeding the hungry, and even while on the cross lovingly providing for the comfort of Mary. Jesus rendered unto God the things that are God's, and to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and he never confused the spiritually real with the material concept. It was for this reason that he could give his human life into the hands of the enemy. He knew that his real spiritual selfhood, the Christ, Truth, could not be touched by mortal beliefs. So he came out of the grave, having fulfilled his duty to God and man.

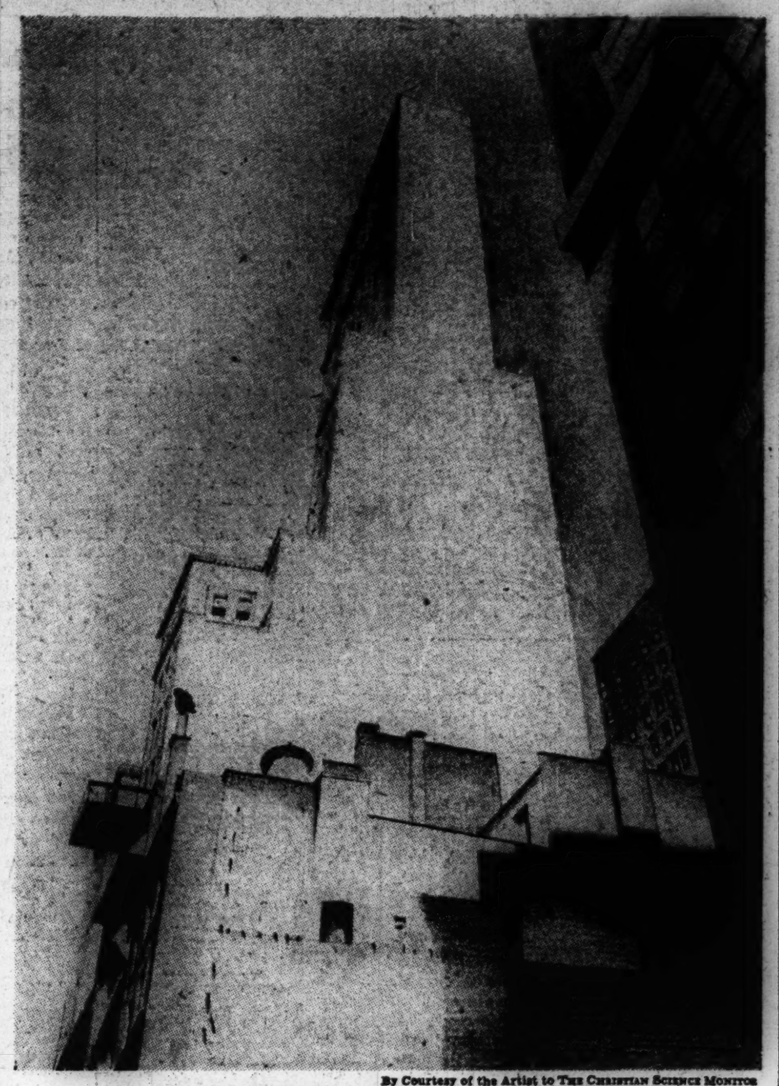
The student of Christian Science recognizes the immediate call to the service of his country, fulfills his duty as a good citizen, and keeps his consciousness filled with truth, refusing to be mesmerized by fear, hatred, envy, jealousy, thus protecting himself against these evil beliefs. He knows that each follower of Christ, Truth, is called to help protect the Christian way of living, even though that may involve material warfare, in order that true freedom, liberty, and all that is sacred and beautiful in human relationship may be maintained.

Man is an individual idea in Mind, that is, he is an individual consciousness derived from God, infinite Mind. In Mind is every embodiment of immortal, spiritual, and perfect qualities, forever expressing good. The real man is never in danger; he cannot be sick, sinful, or destroyed, because he dwells safely "under the shadow of the Almighty" (Psalms 91:1).

Our protection under all circumstances and conditions lies in steadfast communion with God, divine Love, ever-present Mind. In her book "Rudimental Divine Science," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 10), **"You must feel and know that God alone governs man; that His government is harmonious; that He is too pure to behold iniquity, and divides His power with nothing evil or material; that material laws are only human beliefs, which govern mortals wrongfully."**

What then is my duty? The answer was given us many centuries ago by the writer of Ecclesiastes, who said (12:13), **"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DELMONICO BUILDING": *A Lithograph by Charles Sheeler*

CHARLES SHEELER is one of the most American of living artists. His paintings, drawings, and prints are native in subject matter, temper, and technique. Mr. Sheeler was born in Philadelphia in 1883. His training in art is peculiarly American. However, he has not been so dedicated to native tradition and temperament that he has been unaware of the revelations of the Parisian school. Somewhat cynically, Charles Sheeler has said: "Perhaps the greatest value of art teaching is that the pupil may later have something to unlearn." What Mr. Sheeler implies is a personal reaction to naturalism which was the chief canon of academic instruction.

Like all aware and dynamic modern artists, Mr. Sheeler is attentive to design as it is evolved through structural pattern. He has recognized and paid tribute to abstraction, and he maintains that even realistic pictures have an abstract structure. He says: "I have sought to have a complete conception of the picture established in my mind, much as the architect completes his plans before the work of bringing the house into existence begins." Mr. Sheeler is also appreciative of photography which provides an image of the "visual world with an exactitude not equaled by any other medium." His conviction is exemplified in this lithograph, made in 1926, in which he has stressed deliberately the geometric lines of design, and has abstracted the planes of modern construction by precise delineation and delicate adjustment of values.

D. A.

Was ist meine Pflicht?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE FRAGEN sich: Was ist meine Pflicht? Das Wort „Pflicht" bedeutet „das, was man aus sittlicher Verpflichtung tun oder unterlassen muß; das, was man tun sollte". Es ist in der Tat nicht immer leicht, zu wissen, was man tun sollte oder klar zu sehen, wo unsere Pflicht liegt. Widerstreitende Anforderungen an unsere Zeit, unsere Talente und unsere Fähigkeit können uns abhalten zu dienen, wo es am nötigsten ist und wo unsere Taltente am vorteilhaftesten angewandt werden können.

Zu solchen Zeiten tut man gut daran, sich vom Geschrei des materiellen Sinnes abzuwenden und in der Stille mit Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, in Gemeinschaft zu sein, um durch geistige Inspiration die rechte Antwort zu erhalten. Der Christliche Wissenschafter lernt durch Erfahrung, wie man auf Gottes Führung horcht und ihr folgt, wohin sie führt, wenn er die vielen in Materialität, Haß und Krieg zum Ausdruck kommenden falschen Annahmen des fleischlichen Sinnes überwindet. Allen Rechtdenkenden bietet sich heute die große Gelegenheit, den in den Worten eines Liedes (Christian Science Hymnal, Nr. 18) ausgedrückten Gedanken zu bestätigen:

„Sei fest und treu, halt am Rechten fest;
Die Tapferen werden kühner, je finsterer die Nacht.
Daher frischauf, wenn auch Feiglinge versagen,
Und tu deine Pflicht, wage alles und siege!"

Jesus forderte sterbliche Annahmen heraus und überwand ihre Unrichtigkeiten, indem er sie durch den Christus, die Wahrheit, die er offenbarte und bekundete, zerstörte. Er erfüllte seine Pflicht gegen Gott, indem er seinen Mitmenschen den höchsten Dienst erwies. Da er tat, was in Gottes Augen recht war, sagte er (Joh. 5, 19): „Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber tun, sondern was er sieht den Vater tun; denn was dieser tut, das tut gleicherweise auch der Sohn".

Jesus bezeigte in seiner Jugend Joseph und Maria, die ihm durch ihre liebevolle Sorgfalt das Gute ausdrückten, pflichttreuen Gehorsam. Als er im geistigen Verständnis Fortschritt machte und seine Pflicht gegen Gott sich ihm entfaltete, nahm er, mit einer kleinen Schar Jünger oder Schüler beginnend, als Vision wahr, daß die ganze Welt schließlich den Christus, den er bekundete, annehmenn wird. Weder menschliche Meinung, Mißverständnis noch der durch seine Feinde ausgedrückte Haß gegen die Wahrheit hinderte Jesus an der Erfüllung seiner Pflicht gegen Gott und die Menschen; und er entwaffnete seine Tadler, indem er die Kranken heilte, Sünde austrieb, den Blinden das Gesicht, den Tauben das Gehör, den Lahmen den Gebrauch ihrer Glieder wiedergab und die Toten auferweckte. Und während er dies alles tat, vernachlässigte er nie seine Pflichten als Bürger der Gemeinde, in der er lebte. Er zahlte seine Steuern, speiste die Hungrigen, und selbst am Kreuze sorgte er liebevoll für Marias Wohl. Jesus gab Gott, was Gottes ist, und dem Kaiser, was des Kaisers ist, und er verwechselte das geistig Wirkliche nie mit dem materiellen Begriff. Aus diesem Grunde konnte er sein menschliches Leben in die Hände des Feindes geben. Er wußte, daß sein wirkliches geistiges Selbst, der Christus, die Wahrheit, von sterblichen Annahmen nicht berührt werden konnte. So kam er aus dem Grabe hervor und hatte seine Pflicht gegen Gott und die Menschen erfüllt.

Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft erkennt die sofortige Aufforderung zum Dienst für sein Land, erfüllt seine Pflicht als guter Bürger und läßt in sein Bewußtsein nichts anderes als Wahrheit ein, indem er sich nicht von Furcht, Haß, Neid und Eifersucht mesmerisieren läßt und so sich gegen diese bösen Annahmen schützt. Er weiß, daß jeder Nachfolger Christi, der Wahrheit, aufgefordert ist, die christliche Lebensweise schützen zu helfen, selbst wenn dies materielles Kriegführen in sich schließen sollte, damit wahre Freiheit, freies Handeln und alles, was in menschlicher Beziehung heilig und schön ist, aufrechterhalten werden kann.

Der Mensch ist eine individuelle Idee im Gemüt, d. h. er ist ein von Gott, dem unendlichen Gemüt, herstammendes individuelles Bewußtsein. Das Gemüt schließt jede Verkörperung unsterblicher, geistiger und vollkommener Eigenschaften, die ewig das Gute ausdrücken, in sich. Der wirkliche Mensch ist nie in Gefahr. Er kann nicht krank sein, kann nicht sündigen oder zerstört werden, weil er sicher „unter dem Schatten des Allmächtigen" (Ps. 91, 1) bleibt.

Unser Schutz unter allen Umständen und in allen Lagen liegt in unerschütterlicher Gemeinschaft mit Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, dem allgegenwärtigen Gemüt. In ihrem Buche „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 10): „Man muß fühlen und wissen, daß Gott allein den Menschen regiert, daß Seine Regierung harmonisch ist, daß Er zu rein ist, Übles zu sehen, daß Er Seine Macht mit nichts Bösem oder Materiellem teilt, daß materielle Gesetze nur menschliche Annahmen sind, die die Sterblichen zu Unrecht regieren".

Was ist also meine Pflicht? Die Antwort hat uns schon vor vielen Jahrhunderten der Prediger Salomo gegeben, der sagte: „Laßt uns die Hauptsumme aller Lehre hören: Fürchte Gott und halte seine Gebote; denn das gehört allen Menschen zu".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Vereinigungsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Dreams on a Doorstep

Now sun and shadow lean against the door
And stretch out lazy arms along the wall;
The wind sings tunes I never heard before,
While branches rustle where the orioles call.
Then quietly I turn to find that you
Have found the perfect day for dreaming too.

GWINNETT H. JONES

Seven O'clock Ferry

We slit the tinfoil cover of the bay
And softly opened up the gleaming day;
Our prow moved with a rustle through the tide,
And silver ribbons streamed on either side.
There was no shore, nor even any sky,
Only a rosy blueness, deep and high,
With startled seagulls appliquéd in white
Upon a misty screen of spray in light.
And this was peace, here for an instant, where
All land and sea and sky were mobile air,
Where it was neither night nor day, and none
Could tell that summer had gone, and fall begun.

BARBARA OVERTON

Echoes

Softly the wind-stirred
Boughs and branches
Echo with the chime

Of coming reap-time,
Reap-time, sleep-time,
Flyaway leaf-time,

When trees become
Tall trellises
For the little winds to climb.

EMMA BARNETT SE VOE

Letter to Paul

SO MANY TIMES, PAUL, you have asked, with amused exasperation, why I have found it ever new and exciting to walk down Broadway and that garish block on Forty-second Street between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. I used to try to tell you.

I'd say: "Just look at the signs—the droll little figures running races in lights, the electric roses, the marquees of the theaters with the double features shouting at you; that place where the frankfurters for ten cents are the best in the world, that place downstairs on Forty-second where, when you come out of the Subway, you are suddenly part of a carnival of shouts and laughter, fresh-cut flowers, magazine stands, milk bars, crowds, colors—"

"And the people," I'd say, "the faces that you see over and over, the new faces that you pass but once—but, most of all, the lights—the magnificent banners and whirligigs of light and the saffron glow always plain on the sky—the unrest and vigor and peace—the city, Paul, all of it, right before your eyes."

But you had traveled everywhere and seen everything, as I have not, and you would only shake your head resignedly and say that you did not understand. Well, perhaps I can make you see more clearly, now that the lights are out—if I can tell you how it was that first night, when they all went out at once, and for the first time.

* * *

It was like this. I said: "Since we're going to have a blackout, I want to be in the middle of it, on the earth, not up in the air, looking down at life, seeing it pygmy size." So I went, as you well know I would do, up to Times Square.

When I got there, the streets were thick with people and the big signs were out already and there was a curious lull on the street. Then, they began to put up curtains on the cafeterias and open-front stands; the lights in the tall buildings went out, the street lamps went out, and the traffic stopped, stock-still. There was incredible quiet and the people stood fixed, talking in hushed voices. They stood all around me, watching and waiting—the soldiers and sailors, the girls, the old newswomen, the workmen, the newsboys with grubby hands, the street children with smudgy faces. There was no real sound except the voice of a policeman, who kept telling us not to cross the street, and the shouts of a warden about a lone light burning high in the Times Building. Then, that last tiny glare went out, too. Yet, curiously, there remained a soft glow over the patient forms and faces; and, looking east, I saw the moon, almost full, shining down the stopped street and falling so strong on that one great building made of glass that the whole structure seemed to be lit from within. Near me, a woman said gently: "Imagine—the moon again, and after all these years."

As for me, I stood unmoving, in the midst of the soft-speaking people, feeling a quiver up and down my spine. All about me I could feel something that I could not quite comprehend. I could tell that it wasn't tension, though, and that everybody on the street was relaxed in the new atmosphere—at home in the semi-dark.

* * *

The twenty minutes went quickly, the all-clear sounded; and then, there we were again, in our familiar world. The people moved, there was loud laughter and talk, the clang of a car bell, the grind of wheels on tracks, the roar of starting motors, the cries of newsies, the saffron bloom on the sky. I moved in the crowd, thinking. Those twenty minutes had made me see one thing plainly. It was in no sense the lights that had made this street what it had always been to me. It was the people—the wonderful people, who could make a home of the dark.

Walking with these people, I seemed to see in them all (yes, even the boogie-woogie boys in their wide hats and pointed shoes) a new dignity. I said to myself: "Here I am in a street of all nations in the tallest and greatest of cities. About me is life, vigorous, lusty and proud. But there is more to it than that. There is a spirit in this street that you can feel in the dark—something unresisting, something big and unconquerable, and I know what it is. It is quiet and it seldom speaks aloud. It is sometimes not even visible in the eyes or the faces, but it is plain in the unaccustomed dark and you can feel it in this night like the pounding of a heart. It came over the seas in sailing ships, and later, in the steerage of the big liners. It came over the plains to the tune of *O Susanna, don't you weep for me*, sung to the thump of a banjo in a covered wagon under the stars of a mighty, chartless desert; and it is there high above me, where that plane like a sleek, silver bird moves in a beacon of brilliance. It is a light unseen that nobody can put out, in my country or in the world.

* * *

And I think, my dear Paul, that you must now see this light of spirit in little, gentle people, this patient flame that burns deep within and has no fear of darkness. I think you must see it, even without my reminding you, because you said in your last letter to me: "This is a good world in a good universe, and we must be content to wait." And so, because I have finished this letter too late to say good-night, I will say, sitting here, watching the first beautiful light of day brightening my window—Good-morning. I can say it sincerely, too, knowing this morning light in my window to be no clearer, no more steadfast than the light unseen that I know to be burning through a blacked-out world in the hearts and the minds of many.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Yankee Barter Has a Special Technique

MY MOTHER would never be so crude as to point directly to her fancy and ask how much it costs. Nothing could be farther from the correct procedure for shrewd Yankee barter. . . . Instead, she wanders farther along the counter, selects some other piece of merchandise, examines it sharply for the defects that are sure to be there, and prices it. The dealer, if he knows his business, haggles for a long time over the price, while she tells him severely, "You are mad to charge such exorbitant rates for goods that are only second-hand at best."

After they have been over the question from every angle, passing the object back and forth between them several times, my mother turns regretfully to leave the store. She pauses casually, but with her heart beating fast, before her favorite knick-knack that she has been watching all this time and says, "What does this hideous old thing sell for?"

By this time the man is afraid that he is going to lose a sale. Although he had intended to ask twenty dollars for the old kettle or jug or stein that she is now holding, he says, "Eighteen dollars! It comes from the old Whitcomb place. Been in the family for years, and worth twice that."

My mother, who has been afraid that he might demand twenty-five, immediately offers nine dollars. In a dull modern store, the bargaining would come to an abrupt stop at this point, but the second-hand dealer continues smoothly, "Oh, I couldn't let you have it for that. I might let it go for fifteen—cash."

Probably my mother hasn't got more than ten dollars with her, money that is supposed to be spent on something else. Also, one has to have gone into the same store dozens of times and haggled with a man endlessly before knowing his true mettle. At this point my mother says, "I will give you twelve dollars for it, although it isn't worth six. Since I haven't much money with me today, you can have five dollars now, and the other seven tomorrow when I come to get it."

This line of rapid chatter will often close the deal, for the man probably paid six dollars for the gewgaw originally, and has been wondering for weeks whether he will ever get it out of his store. If he has no courage, he will say, "All right, though I hate to let it go at such a loss." But if he is a lion, a good trader, and a veritable Yankee, he will instead reply, "No, indeed. I have another party who has been looking at this, and he has already offered me fifteen dollars. So I couldn't very well let it go to you for twelve."

My mother knows that further talk will do no good today, and so she leaves the store, remarking finally, "Very well, if you can get fifteen dollars for an old piece of trash, you would be very foolish to sell it to me for twelve. I will drop by again some other time, and if it isn't gone, we can talk about it. I didn't really want the old thing very much anyway." . . .

She will stay away as long as she can, trying to shame herself out of her weakness, and not go back till three days later.

As she approaches the store, there is her beautiful lodestar, set in the window now—more choice and rare than ever. It is a wonder, she reasons to herself, that it hasn't been snapped up long before this, for she knows that it was put there the minute she left the store three days before, partly to catch her own eye when she came by again, as well as to draw in the other party who has so far never existed.

Inside, she says to the dealer, "I see you haven't been able to get fifteen dollars for my old kettle. . . . Are you ready to give it to me now for ten dollars? I have the money with me." The stoutest man cannot resist this attack, especially the sight of the crisp new ten-dollar bill that she lays on the counter, and so she brings home her prize in glory.—From "My Yankee Mother," by HERBERT E. FRENCH. (New York: The Vanguard Press.)

At Least, Rurally Named

NO NATION has the love of country life more firmly implanted in its character than the English, and it is an unfortunate chance that few, if any, European countries possess a larger proportion of urban population. This apparent inconsistency is accounted for by economic needs still, it seems, in process of fulfillment—a process that is gradually depleting the countryside of its population and swelling the towns to unwieldy and frightening proportions. Nevertheless, the English town-dweller generally clings to some illusion of the country in his urban exile . . . and manages to lend what verisimilitude he can to the charms of semi-detached suburbia by giving his house at least a rural-sounding name. The Pines, Acacias, and Chestnuts run a close race for popularity with the resounding names of famous country seats: Blenheim, Chatsworth, Sandringham; Rosebank, Brackenwood, Briarlea tell their own story of hearts throbbing for the open spaces; Normanhurst, Holmcroft, Saxonmead are a somewhat ambiguous fruit of the varied philological root-stems of the English Shires. The crowd of black-coated workers around the window of any flower-shop, the immediate success of any garden suburb, are further proof, if proof is needed, of an emotion that is perhaps one of the most amiable of those that beset the English temperament. —From "The English Country House," by RALPH DUTTON. (New York: Scribner.)

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JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Thursday, October 8, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Is Mr. Willkie Speaking Out of Turn? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

There is something about Wendell Willkie which keeps him in the news.

No one who knew him would have the faintest expectation that, after he took off for Cairo, Istanbul, Moscow and points global, he would be secretive or silent until he returned to report at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Willkie has been heard from rather fully and frequently and frankly. He has said what he thought and he thought it appropriate to say a number of pretty pointed things. Some have suggested he has been tactless; many have thought he has been forthright and candid. In any event, he appears to have been practicing a form of the too long discarded policy of open covenants openly arrived at.

This tour has certainly not been secret and Mr. Willkie has not felt the necessity of remaining silent. He has addressed himself to the peoples and the governments of the countries he has visited and he has impliedly, at least, addressed himself to public opinion in the United States.

It has been easy—and in the last few days it has seemed almost fashionable—for a wide variety of interested parties to reach for a Pegler lexicon and hurl a random epithet at the itinerant Republican leader.

Representative John Rankin, the Mississippi statesman who opposed the Government when it early sought revisions of the Neutrality Act to conform to Hitler's revisions of other international laws, spoke for the sum-total of this criticism when he offered the view in the House on Wednesday that Mr. Willkie has "already caused more embarrassment to the allies than any other man abroad." Mr. Rankin added that he, for one, was glad that "the Administration has disclaimed any responsibility for what he says."

Now it is, of course, entirely tenable to argue that Mr. Willkie might do better if he went about things differently or that somebody else would have been a better morale emissary than Mr. Willkie has proved to be, but as to the main criticisms which Mr. Rankin and some others make, the most authentic information is that the exact opposite is the truth.

It can be said after a good deal of careful checking that Mr. Willkie is not embarrassing the Administration, and the man who asked him to make the trip as his personal representative has not thus far disassociated himself from what Mr. Willkie is doing and saying.

It is the consensus of those who have reason to know the facts that this outspoken independent opposition-party supporter of the Government's war and peace policies has already accomplished several telling and urgent parts of his mission; that he has, for example:

Given the morale of the people and the governments of America's most embattled allies a real and needed lift and that he has done it by the very candor of his words and ebullience of his nature.

That he has amply demonstrated to everyone concerned in Russia that America is united behind the fullest aid to the Soviet Union and that as spokesman of the conservative party of the United States he has reassured Moscow that there are no political divisions behind our aid to Russia.

That he has greatly strengthened the confidence in the United Nations and support of the United Nations in the still neutral nations he has visited and that he has achieved his objective in a way few could equal.

That he has given renewed faith and fervor to Asia's battle against aggression by identifying America still more strongly with the pledge to guarantee the independence of all the Asiatic nations and peoples after the war.

Those who know the long conversations Mr. Willkie held with President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles before he left on this trip believe that Mr. Willkie has not gone far—if at all—outside the circumference of agreed policy. When Mr. Willkie declares that the Atlantic Charter must have world application, he is not embarrassing the President; he is supporting the President.

When he was in Moscow Mr. Willkie publicly urged the opening of a second front in Europe as soon as the military leaders would agree it could practicably be undertaken, and he added that the military leaders might need a little prodding. The Administration may not indorse Mr. Willkie's phrase but it does indorse his basic idea because Mr. Willkie was assuring the Soviet officials that it is military restraint, not political coolness, which is holding up the land offensive and that when the time comes United States public opinion will be pressing for bold action, not holding back.

Wendell Willkie undertook his trip to accomplish several important purposes and it would be premature to suggest that he is not accomplishing them rather signally—however much in his own way. When he errs, he errs on the side of saying what he honestly thinks. If reform on that point is needed, it's probably too late. Mr. Willkie isn't even trying.

The Country Speaks: New York

Whence Mr. Willkie? ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

Not since Theodore Roosevelt did his big game shooting in Africa in 1909, returning home by way of Europe, where he receved acclaim unparalleled since that of Gen. U. S. Grant's, has a private American citizen had such a welcome as that extended Wendell L. Willkie on his trip to Europe and Asia. Woodrow Wilson, of course, went abroad while he was President. The attention given Mr. Willkie's journey has brought him again strongly to the forefront when political leaders get together, and their comment is representative of the range of opinion as varied as Mr. Willkie is unique politically.

In some political quarters the view is being stressed that Mr. Willkie, in making his present tour as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, has made a political mistake in linking himself too closely with the New Deal. This, in turn, has raised the question whether he is a Democrat or a Republican; and this, in sequence, has caused some persons to say that Mr. Willkie would be the probable choice of a national nonpartisan, win-the-war party that would represent a merger of the Democratic and Republican parties in 1944.

Strange things have happened in American politics, and if this reading of the future was proved correct, it would go down in history as one of the strangest phenomena in the political history of the United States.

It is axiomatic that there is a cause back of every effect; a reason for every mistake of judgment. The wide range of estimates of the reason for, and the probable result, of Mr. Willkie's trip are the result of lack of complete understanding of his mental processes by the commentators, one of his most intimate friends and confidants told this writer.

Mr. Willkie's most distinguishing characteristic, he said, was his patriotism, which burns, persistently, and coupled with this is an honesty that transcends all personal and private considerations. Secondly, he is not a politician, but voices his opinions on government without consideration of the effect of his words in quarters guided by political expediency.

With regard to national problems, economics and finance, Mr. Willkie's views are remote from those of President Roosevelt.

With regard to the defeat of the Axis Powers, he is as eager and as determined to bring this about as is President Roosevelt or any other man who loves freedom.

This trip Mr. Willkie is making, his friend said, is, therefore, without the slightest political import and grows out of nothing more or less than the deepest kind of a desire by Mr. Willkie to contribute anything and everything he has to winning the war. Mr. Willkie felt that if he could go to Africa, he could help the morale of the troops there; that in Russia, he could bring the Soviet leaders and the leaders of the United States and Great Britain closer together in more hearty understanding of their respective problems; that in China and in India, he also could do helpful work; and that when he returned to the United States, he felt that, with all he had learned through close, first-hand observation, he could promote a better American appreciation of what the British, the Russians and the Chinese were doing.

Mr. Willkie had talked this trip over with his friend several months ago, just as he previously had told this writer confidentially that he hoped to be able to make a trip to China and India later in 1942.

There was nothing—no advice—Mr. Willkie's friend gave him when they discussed the proposed trip. He knew from the way Mr. Willkie talked that he would make this trip and that he would not be influenced to call it off or to postpone it. Persons who know Mr. Willkie have felt the burning intensity of the man where freedom and self-government and government by the people are concerned and this intensity burned in him when he told his friend what he proposed to do.

This Willkie friend holds that it is quite possible that Mr. Willkie's name will not even come before the next Republican National Convention; that Mr. Willkie would do nothing to put it before the delegates.

Mr. Willkie's friend is a wise man with many years' experience back of him, and this writer relies on his judgment more, perhaps, than on that of any other man in New York; but this time we see the Willkie star through different telescopes. My estimate is that Mr. Willkie's trip abroad and his actions and statements subsequent to 1940, when he got the biggest vote any defeated presidential candidate ever received, while widening the breach between him and the dwindling ranks of the conservative Old Guard Republicans, has brought him more prominently before the American people who think and work in terms of today and tomorrow than any other man in the nation other than President Roosevelt.

And were this writer to make another prediction of things to come, it would be that Mr. Willkie will be the 1944 Republican presidential nominee and Mr. Roosevelt the head of the Democratic ticket, bidding for a fourth term either to end the war or to make the peace.

To Change the Subject:

Signs of Times in Berkeley ..... *By Dorothy Desmond*

The big bags in the arms of pedestrians. We used to order by telephone or take the auto shopping. Carrying home the groceries has become a habit now.

The woman of venerable years who thumbed a ride. No street car was visible and she decided not to wait longer. Her merry grin and active thumb brought several cars to a halt and they opened their doors invitingly, while waiting for her to make her choice in chariots. She chose a new blue Chevvy. "He's got the best tires," she said to the others.

My purse is full of strange objects these days. Little cards from my favorite stores saying I may purchase without waiting for the check up on "has she or has she not paid last month's bill?" Used-up tubes of tooth paste weight it in one corner. If I don't carry one around with me, it is never there when I am ready to purchase the new tube. I was surprised to learn they were made of solid tin—enough to cover several cans in one of 'em.

There is the young married man who recently received his Ph.D. in history from the University of California, who rides helmeted to the shipyards to work each morning, with three other Ph.Ds. The ships certainly should be launched with a knowing air these days. These boys check welding in the very bowels of the ship construction, do work the like of which they've never heard tell before. The wife of this particular Ph.D. drives him to the corner where the men take turns picking each other up, so that only one car will be used daily among the four. The other morning, just as she emerged in her favorite slacks and sweater, carrying her husband's lunch pail, and began backing the car out of the garage, a woman came by with her dog for its early morning walk. The woman smiled, stopped by the car, and asked, "You work in [illegible]?"

"Not yet," the young wife answered. "Maybe later. Now my husband works in Number 2."

Telling me about it later, she said ruefully, "I was quite put out. Who would wear I. Magnin slacks to work in the shipyards!"

Women driving delivery trucks, calling for laundry, bringing in my groceries, tooting along in motorcycles with sidecars. They look practical, but very attractive, and not one to date had forgotten to put on lipstick as a badge of honor for the day's duties!

The home barometer. We got it when the Navy relegated weather news to the limbo of forgotten things. The directions on it said it must be set for our particular altitude, but we could think of no way to discover that. So for six months it stood dejectedly at stormy, even in the midst of broiling summer weather. Finally it occurred to us that we paid taxes to help pay for a City Engineer and a phone call brought the exact answer in five minutes. I never respected taxes so highly as in that moment of revelation. Now the barometer has gone blithely on the "Fair and Dry" and feels so pleased with itself.

Home life has set in as never before. West Coast dimouts for driving preclude any but important night gallivanting, for certainly it can't be called a pleasure to creep along dark streets with parking lights for company. All night, the factory and shipyard whistles blow at the end of shifts, street cars run later and earlier, planes overhead are as loud as traffic on the street. Day and night seem to be merged with no very clear definition any more.

School children take air-raid drill as matter-of-factly as they used to take fire drill. Good exercise and a chance to arrange for a swim after school with your best pal. Also it may interrupt an arithmetic class. Whoopee!

Lord Davies: Tireless Advocate of World Police

'The World We Want' Series — Seventh of 30 Articles

In season and out—and now in season again—Lord David Davies has sponsored, spread and revitalized the international police force idea. When it is finally worked out in practice, it will be in no small measure due to his labors. Herewith, the story behind Lord Davies and his New Commonwealth Society is told by the organizer of this series, as a prelude to Lord Davies' article tomorrow.

By Ruth Cranston

On an evening in January, 1931, I was walking across the lobby of a New York hotel with a European statesman, at that time also an Ambassador to the United States. At the door we ran into a tall broad-shouldered man with reddish brown hair and the frank British smile which sometimes conceals an unexpected astuteness.

"Well! What are you doing here?" Everybody exclaimed at once.

"I'm looking for a millionaire. You haven't one concealed about you?" asked the tall man hopefully.

"Not a chance. We're looking for one ourselves. We want to set up a committee for the study of world problems on a world basis—but people tell us we're idealists, visionaries. What do you want yours for?"

"I want to establish an international air force—a police force of the air, so that all nations shall join together to rid themselves of this eternal war menace. People tell me I'm crazy!"

The man was Lord Davies. He was just then at the beginning of his work in the New Commonwealth Society which he set up with his own funds for the special study and promotion of his pet subject, and through which for 12 years he vainly sought to awaken his country and the nations generally to the world danger and what he saw to be the only possible world remedy.

David Davies himself was rated at one time among the richest men in Great Britain. A Welshman, born in Lladinam May 11, 1880, he was educated in Edinburgh and at King's College, Cambridge. He traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, also in China, Japan, Korea and Africa. In the last war he commanded the Fourteenth Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—from 1914 to 1916. Then he was appointed Private Secretary to Lloyd George. A Member of Parliament from 1906-1929, he was given a peerage in 1932.

He had gifts other than political. For a period he was President of the University College of Wales, and a member of Councils of half a dozen other colleges. He has held important posts in the business world: Chairman of the United National Collieries, Director of the Great Western Railway, of the Welsh Housing and Development Association and industrial and social improvement enterprises. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was President of the Football Association of Wales and especially fond of hunting—for years he had foxhounds at his Lladinam estate. He has a family of three sons and two daughters.

When the great passion of his life took possession of him—this interest in an international air force—he sold his houses and horses, got rid of many prized possessions and lived in a modest flat above the offices of his Society, in order to give everything he had to the cause of which he was so ardent an advocate.

His Society organized meetings, carried on investigations among military experts and experts in aviation, conducted a campaign of education and popular instruction from one end of England to the other. Some of the brainiest men in Great Britain were on his speakers' list. People in general considered them harmless fanatics—or tank militarists with their emphasis on force at a time when England and large contingents in various countries were for peace at any price.

Theirs was the real pacificism, however, for if the democratic nations had organized as Lord Davies and his associates pleaded, and had put force behind the League, so that aggressors—such as Japan in Manchuria, Germany in Poland and Czechoslovakia—would have known the certainty of swift and deadly reprisals by an overwhelmingly superior opponent, the world would have been spared the horrors and anguish of the past three years.

In 1932 Lord Davies wrote a book entitled "Force." In his chapter on "Force And The Future" the paragraph headings were startlingly prophetic of our situation today. Here are some of them:

1. The Next War Will Be Waged in The Air.
2. The Ammunition of The Future Will Be Poison Gas, High Explosive and Incendiary Bombs resulting in wide-spread Incendiarism, Asphyxiation, Disease and Starvation.
3. Nerve Centers—cities, government buildings, factories, railway ports, shipping, etc.—will be bombed.
4. There Will Be No Distinction Between Civilian and Fighting Forces. It will be Total War.
5. So far as Protection is concerned, Navies Will Be As Obsolete As Bows and Arrows.

Admiral Lord Fisher is quoted as saying—as long ago as Sept. 12, 1919: "Air Fighting dominates future war both by land and sea. By sea the only way to avoid the air is to get under water. That's why I keep on emphasizing that the whole Navy has to be scrapped. For nearly a whole year after the Armistice we are spending 140 millions sterling on a scrapped Navy."

In 1933-34, Lord Davies continues, England was spending 97 million pounds a year on its Army and Navy, and only 18 million a year on its Air Force. He quotes Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Marshal Foch, General von Metzch, Admiral von Scheer and various other European and British authorities in support of his main theme, concluding with a statement by General Groves:

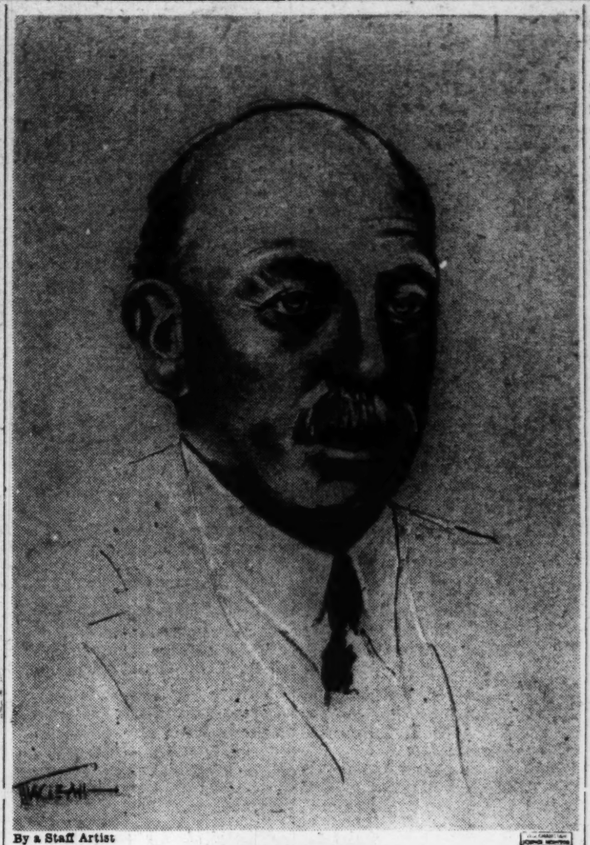
"The only effective method of protection against aircraft attack is the aerial counteroffensive against enemy territory, and the only effective deterrent to aerial aggression is the threat of reprisals in kind."

"Here are the facts," Lord Davies says, "substantiated by distinguished statesmen and experts . . . whose opinions merit our highest confidence and respect. If we steadfastly refuse to read the handwriting on the wall . . . if we are incapable of drawing commonsense deductions from facts which are known and proved, we shall deserve the fate in store for us."

France, he points out, has been the only country with realistic vision in this matter. In 1932 at the Disarmament Conference France proposed the establishment of an international air force and offered to hand over its bombers to the League. England and America cold-shouldered the proposition.

"Here was an opportunity for nipping in the bud the new race in air armaments . . . here was a prospect of reducing air defense expenditure by adopting the co-operative principle." . . . But the French proposal was lost. "We turned the League into a debating society instead of an armed authority. . . . Are we so certain that our strong right arm alone will suffice to deliver us in the day of trouble?" asked David Davies, back in 1933. Have we so soon forgotten the lessons of the last war?

Recent speeches of British and American leaders, he notes in his present article for The Christian Science Monitor, give us hope that we have learned our lesson more thoroughly in this one. The statements of Sumner Wells, Anthony Eden and other officials in high Government positions have given substantial indication that the project for which Lord Davies and his associates have worked so devotedly all these years may at last come into being as a concrete institution.



By a Staff Artist

Lord David Davies

Notebook Form

These articles are presented in notebook form for easy preservation. Cut the page from top to bottom along the line at the left of the two notebook pages. Then fold—do not cut—the two notebook pages back to back along the horizontal line which separates them halfway down the page. Holes for notebook rings can then be punched at the indicated points and cardboards or other materials used for covers.

FOLD HERE — FOLD HERE — FOLD HERE

Amé-Leroy: With the postwar nations "bruised and wounded . . . there will be many pent-up passions, and we must hope that love will conquer hate"

"To harmonize different civilizations without detracting from their specific character—for dissimilarities are often a source of progress—will constitute one of our essential tasks." So writes Dr. Amé-Leroy in his third and final part of his contribution to this series. He here presents his authoritative conclusions on the subject: Federation and World Government.

By Amé-Leroy

Mental preparation will be the primary requisite for the new order. There is too much hate and resentment in men's hearts, too much accumulated catastrophe, for it to be possible to sow at any early hour, however choice the grain. It is vital at this important turning point in the world's history, not to jeopardize a harvest on which all our civilization will depend.

A moral re-education, along with physical rehabilitation, must be the first stage. Though material needs must be cared for, we must also be concerned with restoring peace and calm to hearts and minds. They must be made to understand that the only possible salvation for the future will be an effective organization of peace by the actual union of nations.

Giving once more proof of his clear-sightedness, President Roosevelt recently said that peace could be built up only after a long armistice. In this he shows a real knowledge of the psychology of peoples. None of them, after the sufferings they have gone through, will want to accept right away a new organization, however generous it may be. The era of the "Diktat" is passed.

The difficulties will be many and serious, in every field. We are no longer in the happy days when William Penn, in the system he outlined, visualizing in the future practically no disputes but those of precedence among the representatives of different states, conceived the idea of round tables in round halls with as many doors as individual delegates, thus satisfying the pride of all. Tomorrow, those places at a common table will be occupied by Peoples—who have been terribly injured, and among whom acute resentments have been aroused.

Each nation will first have to choose freely, and let us hope democratically, its own mode of government and its own constitution. This task will be especially difficult to carry out in most countries, with their internal divisions and probable determination to effect certain purges. Bruised and wounded to the extent they have been, there will be many pent-up passions, but we must hope that love will conquer hate!

The leaders and citizens of every State must understand that their own interests must henceforth keep in step with those of the world. This will be one of the major changes the new scheme of things will bring.

National rivalries and political feuds inside each nation, antagonisms between nation and nation, stupid nationalisms, these are what have always frustrated all attempts towards loyal understanding among peoples of the world and defeated all political endeavors for general co-operation.

The "Deutschland über Alles" of the Germans represents in this respect the most sadly typical formula of the false patriotism whose sole purpose is to impose its force on neighboring countries.

To harmonize different civilizations, without detracting from their specific character—for dissimilarities are often a source of progress—will constitute one of our essential tasks.

The world federation, which must bring all continents together, will have within it an immense empire with its own individual development, due to a civilization of many millenniums characterized by most wise and human philosophy. China, after its heroic struggle to defend its freedom, will feel the need of membership in the universal commonwealth. Its active participation, morever, in the work of the League of Nations has been a good preparation for it toward a collaboration in consonance with its own traditions, based on love and respect for one's neighbor. In the economic order, she will be a most important element, as will also the African continent once it has been judiciously organized on the plane of international exchange.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the final settlement, one can yet find today essential principles and rules of conduct on which agreement seems unanimous.

The constitution of a universal federation, like the previous one of a European federation, if it is not to be rendered barren, will require lengthy consultations and studies undertaken by men having recognized experience in international problems, and possessing profound knowledge of the mentalities, the psychology, and the traditions of the peoples involved. It would be foolish to seek to advocate right away the adoption of any particular system, however conscientiously examined and elaborated it may be.

But even though, on the whole, there is agreement as to principles, no sooner does one set about any general application than the greatest difficulties arise, and, it must be admitted that even the most distinguished and unbiased thinkers, when faced with the multiplicity and complexity of the problems to solve, show themselves confused. Divergent national aims and ideals, and the strength of rock-bound traditions, create formidable obstacles.

A world federation can be established only under the banner of both mutual trust and international equality. Above all we must banish from our political vocabulary the terms "Great Powers and Small Powers." One of the big mistakes of the League of Nations precisely was that it established its Council on the inequality of States.

This necessary equality must not only imply assured protection for all, but also equal participation in the governing body, by means of the ballot. The characteristic feature of democracies is consultation of the people. But there again each nation needs to be prepared to accept the disciplining of its liberty, to see that national sovereignty must needs be limited by the obligations that have been contracted toward the commonwealth of States, and each nation must understand the interdependence of the latter in every sphere.

The tragedy is that the world, and Europe in particular, persists in walking in a path that is out-of-date and superseded. Will this world-wide conflagration and the sufferings that have been endured lead the nations to be wiser? Alas, even after the worst sufferings, their capacity for forgetting has always seemed greater than their capacity for judgment.

At the right time, it will be the task of men of good will, who have at heart the destiny of the world and of civilization, to remind the nations that peace no longer depends on individual force, but on the collective force of the nations.

As regards France, I have no doubt that despite the ravages due to a Fifth Column organized with extraordinary perfidy, that nation will find its soul again, that soul ever profoundly humane and imbued with love of justice and liberty. The country of the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizens" will find the needed men to set it upright once more, and to co-operate in faithful accord with its own traditions, in the great task of bringing together the reconciled nations.

France has always throughout the centuries been privileged to be the advance-guard of generous and humane movements. Our American friends also have always shared this same idealism, and our hearts will have an added and profound reason to beat in unison.

And I will recall here what Washington once wrote to our Lafayette:

"I am a citizen of the great Republic of Humanity . . . I see the human race united like a great Family by brotherly ties. We have sown a seed of liberty and union which will gradually spring up throughout the earth. One day, on the model of the United States of America, there will be created the United States of Europe. The United States will be the Legislator for all nationalities."

Alpar-Berne

Cradle of Federalism: Switzerland

Where the Swiss Parliament meets, under the dome at the right center of this view of Bern, is the headquarters of a government which for centuries, Dr. Amé-Leroy says, has associated three races, three traditions, three languages without ever knowing the scourge of international war.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, October 8, 1942

A Thursday Page

We'll Meet in England

By Kitty Barne
Author of "Family Footlights," "Visitors to London," etc.

Chapter Four

Mrs. Larsen went off by herself next morning, taking a basket of eatables for Wapping Billy and a map made by Hertha to help her to find the place. She must see for herself, she said, what sort of boat it really was, and she must have a talk with Billy. Hertha might be a fairly good judge of a boat, but she couldn't know much about sailors —English sailors, at all events.

"He's funny too look at," said Hertha anxiously. "Rather like a gnome. You won't mind that, will you?"

"Not in the least. We had some queer ones in and out of the house when I was young, old shell-backs, more like chimpanzees than anything else. I won't look at him too hard if I'm sure he knows his job."

She came back almost skipping, looking quite young, nearly as excited as Hertha had been herself.

"Oh, if only I could go with you —if only we could all go! But we will sometime, Anna and the baby and all. We'll meet in England one day, you see if we don't."

She and Billy had gone over every inch of the boat together, crawling over it like a couple of insects, she said. They'd missed nothing, she was sure. There was a bad scrape near the keel, and she'd want caulking; you could see the seams had started here and there; also she'd want some extra ribs, if she was to stand up to a bit of sea, and, of course, she needed paint and a patch here and there. But she was a good boat, a very good boat.

"Of course she is. Didn't I say so?" cried Hertha, as proud as if she had built her herself.

Work for a Sailmaker

"The mast has a nasty crack, but your old Billy says he can put it right, and thank goodness for that, for how we'd have got another out there I can't imagine."

"Yes, the sail's bad enough," agreed Hertha. "It weighs a ton."

"But he's a sailmaker and that makes it a lot easier. We can get the sailcloth by the yard and bring it to him in bits. Your Uncle Knut will let us have it."

Uncle Knut. What a comfort it was to remember that their father's Uncle Knut Larsen had a store in Holmsund, full of every sort of thing a boat could want. Also to remember that he was the sort of man who would never say a word to a soul of what they bought or ask an indiscreet question as to what they wanted it for. He hardly ever spoke at all. He had been one of the many sea-captains Larsens, and had then retired, to take on a Larsen business for providing other sea-captains with what they wanted.

"How long is it going to take to get the 'Haakon' ready, d'you think?" inquired Rudy.

"Now you're asking," said his mother. Wapping Billy, anyone could see, knew his job from A to Z, words and music, so to speak—how many times was it that he'd been round the Horn in a sailing ship? She'd lost count; he'd told her so many stories—but was he slow? She thought he was, very slow. Old sailors were, except when something exciting was happening, when they jumped to it with the best, quick as anyone, it would be difficult, she thought, to hurry Wapping Billy.

"Does it matter?" asked Hertha.

Mrs. Larsen thought it did rather. They must certainly get off when school ended at the end of June because there were all sorts of schemes on foot for setting young people to work, and they might find themselves roped into something that held them fast where they were.

"Does our dear Nosey know how old you are, Hertha? I hope not."

"I'm afraid he does. I said it was my birthday."

Rudy gave a derisive yelp.

"There you are! I told you so. I knew you were laying it on too thick—all that gassing about geology, and couldn't he come out in the boat and coach us. Now you've done it."

"Done what?"

"Don't you listen to Rudy. As if Mr. Parker couldn't have found out your age any moment he wanted to. He's going about asking all the young ones what they're going to do when they leave school. What about a nice factory in Germany and a little useful work? He's got his eye on you all right, I expect. We'd better let drop that you've been asked to go to your Uncle Rolf to work on the farm, both of you—I'll settle that with Rolf the next time I see him—before Nosey has time to ask. What a mercy it is you've such a grand lot of uncles."

Uncle Knut Plays Up

"What we'd better do is to hurry up Billy and keep out of Nosey's way," said Hertha soberly. After all, school didn't end for a month; that ought to be time enough.

They did their best with Billy. Rudy and Hertha went off the next evening to see him and make out a list of exactly what he wanted; it took hours. Then they bought enormous satchels and called in every day at Uncle Knut's store to stuff them full. Uncle Knut, with his trim gray beard and quick deft hands, packed in the nails and paint and pitch and odds and ends of tackle and the rest of it in complete silence, except one day when he suddenly said in a rumbling voice that he was glad to hear they had had good news of their father.

"But, Uncle Knut," cried Hertha in amazement, "how d'you know we've had any news?"

But they got nothing out of their uncle except something to the effect that sailors always knew about other sailors. News came in on the tide and they could see for themselves that the water came practically to the steps of the store. Most things got washed up there—and while he was about it he'd put in some soft pitch, it came in handy in a boat. And had they enough matches?

"I believe he knows all about the 'Haakon' and Wapping Billy," whispered Rudy as they walked thoughtfully away, quite staggered by Uncle Knut's solitary remark.

"But he can't."

"I believe he does. He knows everything. But it doesn't matter. It's rather a good thing, in fact. When we go, if he knows we've gone, he'll look after Mother."

"That's true."

"She says she won't tell him now for fear of getting him into a row, but if he knows already so much the better."

Rudy, Hertha decided, was really very sensible considering he was not yet thirteen. One had had to grow sensible since the Nazis had come to Norway.

Persistent Mr. Parker

All the same he wasn't at all good with Mr. Parker, who now seemed for ever on the road between their house and Holmsund.

They met him one day when they were particularly loaded up.

"You young people work too hard," cried Nosey. "Look at that weight of books," and he prodded Rudy's satchel, hitting his stick hard against one of Billy's bits of wood for patching.

Rudy opened and shut his mouth like a codfish, but found nothing to say, and Hertha had to put in quickly, "Atlases are very big and heavy and Rudy's very bad at geography—aren't you Rudy?"

"Awful," said Rudy, with a choke.

"I shall write to your schoolmaster," said Mr. Parker, as if to say, "He'll attend to me all right." "It's too much for the lad. Let me feel the weight."

And Rudy instead of letting him see the books on top, so cleverly arranged by Uncle Knut, backed away like a shying pony, leaving Hertha to do what she could by opening hers and giving Mr. Parker an exercise book to look at. Yes, Rudy might be good at doing something in an emergency, but he was very bad at thinking of something to say.

Another day he was worse still.

They were with their mother on their way home from Holmsund, all three of them carrying in turn a roll of sailcloth, when out stepped Mr. Nosey from nowhere, as he so constantly did.

"Oh, Mrs. Larsen, that's far too heavy for you. And what in the world are you doing with sailcloth? You're not proposing to put up a sail in the dinghy, are you?"

"Oh, dear, no," said Mrs. Larsen, knowing well that trips in sailing boats were not encouraged in these days, "Sailcloth makes the most perfect cradles for babies, and my baby is going to be a very open-air child, sleeping out of doors and all that. Her Uncle Rolf will have her working on his farm with the others by the time she's two, I'm sure."

"With the others?" Mr. Parker cocked his ears. "But Hertha is not going to be wasted on land work, I hope."

"Their uncle doesn't call it waste, and there's nothing she likes better. Is there, Hertha?"

"Hardly anything," said the truthful Hertha. Hardly anything except getting away to England in a boat and doing something in the war.

Rudy Blunders

Mr. Parker seemed quite upset. "But it is waste—the most monstrous waste. A strong, clever, highly educated girl like Hertha planting potatoes—why, I've got my eye on her for a really important job, as a leader of youth. A fine girl like that wants to see the world and bring back new ideas to Norway. She wants to get away from her own country for a bit—right away."

"Yes," said Mrs. Larsen, "she hopes to do that,"—and then if that idiot Rudy didn't burst out laughing. Mr. Parker quite jumped at such a laugh coming from Rudy, who was generally so solemn.

"What's the joke?" he snapped out angrily, and Mrs. Larsen had to say that Rudy had private jokes that no one understood and probably no one else would find funny, and wouldn't Mr. Pieters come in for a few moments now that they had reached the house?

But Mr. Nosey wouldn't; he was offended, offended and half puzzled.

"You are a little fool, Rudy," scolded Hertha when she got him away, leaving her mother to work Mr. Parker into a happier, and safer, frame of mind. "Can't you see he's simply bursting with suspicion?"

"But it was enough to make a cat laugh. Nosey going on about seeing the world, when we knew he meant a factory job in Germany, and Mother going on about seeing the world, when we knew she meant England. I couldn't help laughing. It was frightfully funny, I tell you."

But nothing to do with Mr. Parker was the least funny, Hertha said. "I'm certain he thinks we're up to something, and then you go and blither like an idiot just when Mother's trying to be polite and clever and put him off."

Rudy Caught It

Rudy caught it from his mother, too, that night. Didn't he realize what they were doing? It wasn't a game, this escape, it was deadly earnest. If he couldn't keep his head better than that he'd have to stay at home with the babies. Poor Rudy, he hardly dared smile for a week.

But he got his chance to be polite and clever himself later on, and then he made up handsomely for his mistake.

Time was getting on. June and the school term were nearly over, and, as Mrs. Larsen kept on saying, it was time they were ready. But Billy was not to be hurried. The patches were on, the seams caulked, the mast repaired, he'd got the tackle he wanted and most of the stores; but to make a good job of the sail he must have, he said, a set of "eyes," the little brass rings to put in the holes for the reef points. He sat in his cave, wearing his sail-maker's thimble and the leather mitten with the metal palm, looking more like a gnome than ever, and said he wasn't going to put out to sea without he'd got his "eyes."

"But, Billy," argued Hertha, "we can't get you the eyes. Uncle Knut hasn't any left. You'll just have to do without."

"And have me sail in tatters first squall hits us. Not me."

"We've got to take the risk"—wasn't the whole thing a risk, if it came to that?—"Come on, Billy, finish the sail and pack in the stores. It's nearly the last day of term and then we'll have to start."

"Not without me sail's got its eyes," said Billy, obstinately.

They explained as much as they could to Uncle Knut who wagged his beard and proceeded to cut half a dozen out of an old sail he had by him. You had, he rumbled, to be careful when you put to sea without your mizzenmast. Another bit of Uncle Knut's magic. How did he know that the Haakon had had her mizzen cleared away?

"He knows everything," said Rudy, as they ran home. "That sort of silent person always does."

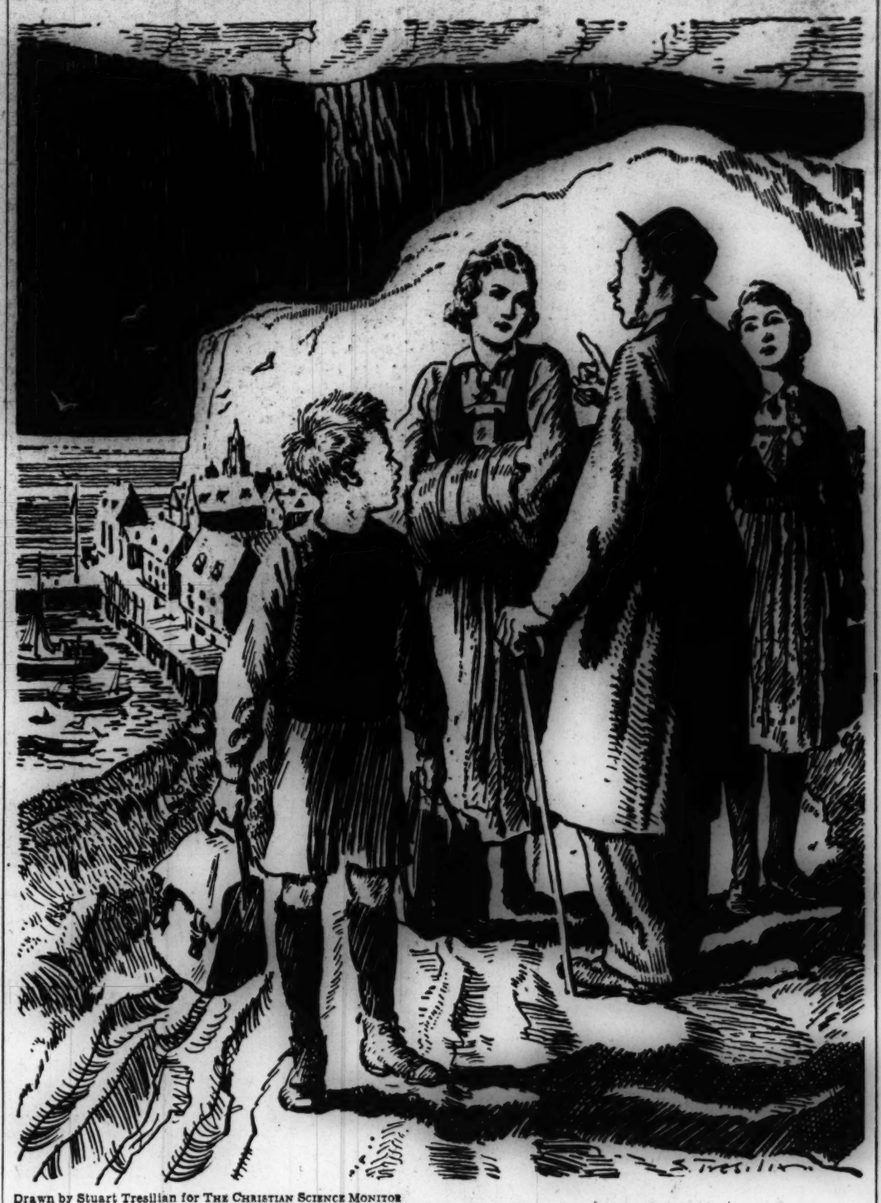
They must take Billy his eyes that night, Mrs. Larsen said. The white nights of June were almost like day and they'd do the five miles there and the five miles back in no time. Never mind if they were a bit sleepy next day; term was practically over. She filled their satchels with food, the tins she had saved up, a good big gjtost—the brown cheese they loved—plenty of their hard kind of bread that lasts fresh so well, and off they went for nearly the last time.

And if it hadn't been for Rudy, suddenly turned clever, it might have been quite the last time and all their plans in ruins.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Hertha and Rudy Larsen had come home to their mother with the exciting news that an English sailor named Wapping Billy, in hiding on the coast of Norway, a few miles from their home, had an ancient dilapidated ketch, which he was going to repair and sail back to England, taking them with him. Hertha had come on Wapping Billy one day when she went on a tramp to her favorite bay and found him living in a cave there. In working on their plans, Hertha and Rudy had to be very careful to avoid the espionage of Mr. Pieters, the local Nazi spy, whom they called Mr. Nosey Parker, who pried into everything that went on in the homes in their little village on the fjord.



Drawn by Stuart Tresilian for The Christian Science Monitor

"What in the world are you doing with sailcloth?" inquired Mr. Nosey.

Fitting Drawers to Your Desk

Let's Fix Up Our Room—5

By Keith Vining
Carpenter's Mate, United States Naval Reserve

Drawers that are strong, light, snug, yet easy to work, are the final mark of a careful craftsman. Study the drawing closely, and get the principles of construction firmly fixed in your mind, before beginning actual work on the drawers for your desk.

These drawers are designed so that they could be built entirely by hand. You will notice the scarcity of rabbets, or grooves, which can only be cut accurately by machinery. Notches, indicated in the drawer fronts, are short, and can be made with a saw and chisel.

We will cut all the various parts for the six drawers first, excepting the disappearing typewriter shelf.

Fronts: A top, 9½"x11¼", A middle and bottom, 8½"x11¼".

B top, 9½"x13¼", B middle and bottom, 8½"x13¼".

All drawers are grooved in the back or insides as indicated in the drawing, don't forget though that they are paired, that is wide groove to the kneehole.

Dimensions of the plywood ¼" sides for the top drawers (3 pieces) are: 8½"x21", 1 pc. 2"x21". All other sides are 7½"x21".

1" backs are: A top, 7½"x10", middle and bottom, 6½"x10".

1" backs are: B top, 7½"x12", middle and bottom, 6½"x12".

½" white pine bottoms are: A top, 10"x21", middle and bottom, same.

B bottoms all, 12"x21".

Assembling the Drawer

All parts having been marked or separated so that we will not get them mixed up, we shall proceed to assemble them.

Place some glue in the bottom groove of a front, and screw fasten the bottom in place. Glue and screw the back end in the same way.

Now lay the partly assembled drawer on its side, and smear a little glue on all edges to contact its side. Line top edges of side with top edges of ends, and drive small screws. These screwheads should be slightly countersunk below surface of wood.

Proceed with all drawers, except the typewriter drawer, by the same method, and set them aside to dry.

The typewriter drawer with its disappearing stand should prove the most interesting of all. First cut the stand parts out of ½" white pine to the sizes indicated. Attach the front leg to the stand top, 1" back from the front. Install the back leg in the same way. Note that the hinges that attach them, come in front of the legs. Now attach hinges to the lower ends on back side of the legs, the other leaves of all hinges attached to the drawer bottom, 1½" from the drawer bottom front end. That 1½" is between front of legs and bottom front.

The Typewriter Drawer

Next proceed with balance of drawer parts as with others, remembering that the low side, comes on the left side. Place a small screen hook and eye for convenience in locking the stand in a raised position.

After completing the desk, a portable size typewriter may be permanently bolted to this stand, if desired.

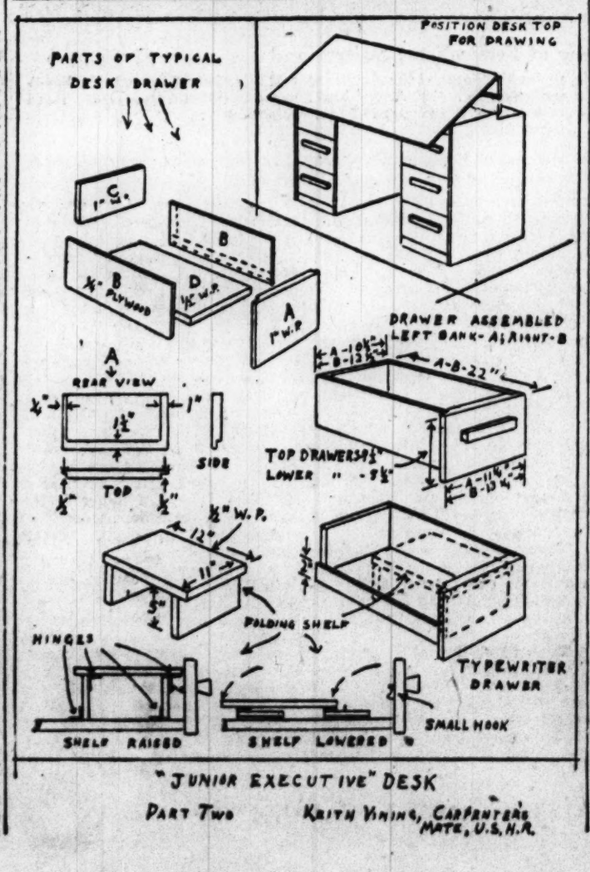
Drawer pulls may be cut from scraps of the 1"x1" white pine. They are planed to a wedge shape on the edges, cut to any graceful length, and installed on the drawer fronts with screws driven into them from the inside.

Since there is an overhang of drawer sides, fronts and bottoms ½" from the drawer bottoms, these are the edges that are planed when fitting the drawers. Never take too much off though, since that has a tendency to make a drawer rattle and wobble.

The compartment sides may be shifted slightly if necessary. When all drawers are fitted, permanently nail, and screw the cabinets together.

Next Thursday, we shall work on the combination drawing board and flat top for our Junior Executive Desk.

(This is the fifth of six articles on fixing up our room, that are appearing on the page For Young People on consecutive Thursdays.)



"JUNIOR EXECUTIVE" DESK
PART TWO — KEITH VINING, CARPENTER'S MATE, U.S.N.R.

Today and Yesterday—In Books

Book Reviews

Young Moderns

Stephen H. Meader's latest book, "Shadow in the Pines," illustrated by Edward Shenton (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2) will not disappoint his ardent readers. At a rapid pace he tells a good story, filled to the brim with adventure, thrills and danger.

The New Jersey Pines, located back of Fort Dix Reservation, is the site of this up-to-the-minute tale of sabotage in which Ted Winslow is the hero, working with other local characters, army officers and men. His part in tracking down and assisting the United States Army in rounding up a gang of Nazi saboteurs that threatened the safety of Fort Dix is told in Mr. Meader's best style.

We finished the book in one sitting, not willing to wait to know the outcome. Its outdoor atmosphere makes a strong appeal, and we gained an acquaintance with an unfamiliar region of New Jersey. The artist's end-paper bird's-eye map of Ted's country is interesting and illuminating if you want to follow Ted's and the other pursuers' course in their search for fifth columnists and their headquarters.

The heroine of "Sharon's Career," by Esther Greenacre Hall, illustrated by Susanne Suba (Random House, New York. $2), is a privileged New York girl, who returned home in high spirits at the end of her sophomore year at college, ready for a gay and frivolous summer. But her parents' separation throws her into an emotional tailspin, and she seeks comfort and quiet surroundings in which to work out of her mood and to formulate a plan to go on by herself.

In this dilemma, Sharon Hawes took a train to her grandmother's farm in Connecticut, and what she found about Gran's attitude concerning the family affairs, and about Gran's financial problems, set her thinking. She turned the barn into an antique shop, using her grandmother's antiques, called the establishment "The One Hawes Shay," and with the help of the Fillmore twins, two resourceful and lively teen-age neighbors, and some good advice, carried on through high days and low, even weathering the great hurricane.

There's more in this tale than appears as we introduce it. True, it is a career and a success story, but it is more. It is a story in its own right, in which a girl grows up through her absorption in work, in a sincere desire to help others —for Gran and her neighbors, the twins, were in her plans—and finally it is a fine family story in which Mother, Dad, and Sharon are united and Gran adds her blessing.

Looking Back

Other challenging days in our liberty-loving country and the parts played by young people are relived in some of the new books stemming from early American history. They give you the feeling of the struggle it has been to establish freedom and what a heritage is America's to maintain.

"Catch a Falling Star," by Gertrude Robinson (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2), is an inspiring historical romance that has a definite basis in the background, events, people and spirit of the period of its setting—colonial New England and New York, Kennebec, Maine, Boston, and finally Albany are the scenes.

The young heroine, Elsbeth Converse, daughter of Captain Converse, brought up as an Indian captive, is seventeen, free and fearless when the story opens. She proved herself to be a real pioneer woman when she with a few other women and children fought off an Indian attack in the Fort house on the Kennebec while most of the men were away from the settlement. Later she went by sea with her father to Boston, then a town of seven thousand, to meet Onato, the man she expected to marry, the brave, fighting white man, who could best parley with the Indians.

Elsbeth did not find Onato there, but had a long journey and many hardships before they met again. Elsbeth is a rare character, and Miss Robinson's portrait shows her as lovable as she is dauntless, feminine but capable of facing hardships and dangers. We wish the lithographs by Albert Carman matched the author's pen picture of the heroine.

Early Americans

In "For Flag and Freedom, 1812-1814," by Frederick Arnold Kummer (William Morrow & Company, New York. $2), Jeff Talbot, a seventeen-year-old Maryland boy, gives a first-hand account of the active part he played in the War of 1812. His discovery of a British spy, from a whispered message he overheard, and his help in the spy's capture led Jeff straight into his country's service. He heard a first-hand account of the burning of the Capitol—saw the battle of Fort McHenry, and was present at the moving occasion when Francis Scott Key first read aloud the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." This is an exciting book, more thrilling than many, because it is about actual events and the important role played by a lad in wartime. Henry Pitz's fine illustrations add distinction to a well-told tale.

"Hudson Frontier," written and illustrated by Eric Berry (Oxford University Press, London and New York, $2.50), provides a background of Dutch life and customs in Albany, back in 1664, at the time of the French and Indian Wars. Again young people play important roles in this historical story, for Lydia and Wolf, members of one of the Young Companies, to which the youth of the Dutch settlement belonged, discover and disclose a plot involving the defense of this Hudson frontier against the French.

Here is an exciting, eventful tale with interesting and varied characters in a drama set against the charming colonial life of the city, showing the feeling between the Dutch people and the English authorities—and through it all run the beginnings of what we call the American way of life. Many chapters of this fine tale appeared serially on the page For Young People, and girls and boys who read them will enjoy the fuller description of the characters and events in the book.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Autumn

The blue smoke of autumn rises
In the clear air,
Bending and curving
Like a girl in a blue dress dancing.
And the leaves dance with the smoke.
Golden and yellow and color of fire
They float from the trees.
They move in the wind
From the high mountain.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Famous Friendship

Postmark Scrapbook

It is probable that nearly every boy and girl in America knows of the lifelong friendship of Henry Ford, Thomas Edison and Harvey Firestone. But those same boys and girls may never have realized that there are six post offices in the United States whose postmarks give us the names of these three famous men.

Henry is a post office in Idaho, the home of the Craters of the Moon country and where much silver and gold is mined. They grow mighty fine potatoes out there, too. Ford will be found in Kansas, Kentucky, Virginia and Washington.

Thomas is in Maryland and Edison is in Nebraska.

Harvey we find down in Arkansas, land of the Ozarks, and Firestone is in Colorado—the State of mines and mountains.

Send for these six postmarks, arrange them in your scrapbook, and you will have a memento of this famous friendship.

E. E. O. and J. E. C.

Sending Gifts to Our Overseas Forces?

"Keep Packages Small and Mail Them Early," Says the Postmaster

If you want your gift to arrive for the holidays, mail it during October. The rules about gifts to men and women in our overseas forces are simple: no package larger than a shoebox or heavier than 6 pounds (the Navy would thank you for smaller parcels); don't seal it; never use the location in the address, even if you know it. Send it care of the Postmaster, New York, or Postmaster, San Francisco. Send no foods, nothing breakable, no clothing unless specifically requested, no currency (only money orders). When in doubt, ask the Postmaster, and remember:—

A great many of the advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor have gifts especially made for the men and women in our country's service.

Democrats Grow Confident Bennett Will Win in New York

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The New York gubernatorial persimmon is rapidly ripening and will be plucked by John J. Bennett, Jr., Democratic candidate backed by James A. Farley and the conservative element in his Party and latterly by President Roosevelt, when the Nov. 3 frost is on the pumpkin, according to a tabulation by Vincent Dailey, Bennett campaign manager, here today, after a survey of one third of the 57 counties upstate.

Finishing review of 19 county chairmen from the Republican country upstate who have been reporting into Democratic state headquarters for the last fornight, Mr. Dailey summarized their findings as follows:

"I have gone over the situation microscopically with these leaders and believe it justified to state that there will be a falling off of 170,400 in the Dewey vote in their territory under that of four years ago, when he was the opponent of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman."

Coincidentally, a survey of the vote of Veterans of World War I, of which there are 300,000 in New York State and with whom Mr. Bennett has long been identified, indicates that Mr. Bennett will receive 85 per cent of the 275,000 in the American Legion. This estimate was made by Edward A. Vosseler, lawyer and Past State Commander of the Legion, who, as chairman of the veterans for Bennett Committee, joined headquarters with the Democratic State Committee today.

Veterans Proud of Bennett

"All veterans are proud of Mr. Bennett," Mr. Vosseler said. "Despite his duties as State Attorney-General in the past 12 years, he has continued to be one of us. He has shown his loyal devotion to the veterans by 23 years of continuous service in the ranks. We will now demonstrate to the public by working and voting for Jack Bennett that we must practice mutual helpfulness without regard to politics. The public record of this outstanding veteran of the State has earned for him the support of all acquainted with his achievements."

If these forecasts prove true on Election Day, the balance of political power held by the American Labor Party in the Empire State picture since 1936 will have been materially decimated in its first essay as a lone wolf in the campaign field backing Dean Alfange.

Nonpartisan surveys of the situation confirm at least in part the Democratic organization outlook in that they show Mr. Bennett having made gains since President Roosevelt came out for him. That the Farley forces have a fight on their hands to continue a Democratic family in the Executive Mansion in Albany goes without saying, however, since Mr. Dewey indubitably is in the race and has an odds-even chance as this was written. In other words, the pie that is awaiting the frost upon the pumpkin hasn't "Democrat" baked into it.

An indication that the 1942 outcome is still anybody's guess was had in a statement by the Union for Democratic Action, countering the announcement Tuesday by Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the group and a cochairman of Freedom House, that he would support Mr. Bennett and calling Mr. Roosevelt's indorsement of the Democratic candidate "a clear call for all liberals and New Dealers to work for Mr. Bennett's election."

Directors Back Alfange

In instant repudiation, the group's directorate unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing Mr. Alfange acclaiming the American Labor Party nominee as the only recourse for the liberal voter in the campaign and asking Dr. Kingdon, who is head of Newark University, to "take a leave of absence from the Union for the duration of the campaign." Dr. Kingdon did as he was bid.

Mr. Alfange was not the only one to score with the "intelligentsia" who constitute the fringe of the New Deal-Labor movement, as Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director of the New School for Social Research and a Democrat, entered the picture with the declaration that, while he was "an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt," he found himself "compelled" to support Mr. Dewey as "a man of initiative and independent judgment," who if elected, would give the State a highly efficient administration and place its entire resources behind the war program."

Dr. Johnson's announcement came close on the heels of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's handclasp with Mr. Alfange on Monday in his first break with the Roosevelt line in the New Deal decade.

News out of Dewey headquarters featured the appointment of Mrs. Mary Brooks Picken as Chairman of the Professional and Business Women's Division of the Dewey Citizens Committee. In private life the wife of G. Lynn Sumner, Mrs. Picken is the author of 87 textbooks on sewing and crafts and wrote the course in dressmaking for the Women's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences. She is President of the Mary Brooks Picken School in New York and a neighbor of Mr. Dewey at Pawling, N. Y.

Enrollment Declines

Meanwhile, second-day enrollment of registration week yesterday continued to show a decline under that of four years ago. The two-day total of 388,146 this year compares with 569,804 for the municipal election last year; 830,246 in 1940, and 829,528 in 1938, the last gubernatorial election year.

The lagging tally was attributed by the Socialist Party to "a popular indifference to the major party candidacies."

"With Dewey and Bennett unable to arouse any enthusiasm around their candidacies," Irving Barshop, Party Executive Secretary, said, "and with Alfange insisting upon being the candidate of President Roosevelt, who in turn indorses Bennett, there is little wonder why so many citizens have decided not to waste the rubber heels on their shoes in walking to registration booths."

'Horse and Buggy' Days Return

Associated Press

Sightseeing—1942 Style

Threatened with a shutdown because of tire and gasoline restrictions, on sightseeing busses, a veteran Washington guide brought out of storage a rig he had used before the advent of the automobile. Here he is driving by the Supreme Court Building with a load of passengers.

Court Blocks LaGuardia Ban On N. Y. Papers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's all-out campaign against gambling in New York City came up against its second obstacle here today, following the issuance of show cause and temporary restraining order by Justice Louis A. Valente, of the State Supreme Court, here yesterday prohibiting the city from interfering with the sale of the Morning Telegraph, the Daily Racing Form, the Daily Racing Guide, and the New York Daily Tab. The order is effective until hearing of the application for continuation of the injunction, on the calendar for Oct. 19.

Simultaneously, the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York condemned the Mayor's "arbitrary action" in banning racing forms as an attack upon the freedom of the press and a threat to the livelihood of hundreds—"perhaps thousands"—of members of printing trades unions.

The Mayor gave assurance that he would modify the ban as affecting the Morning Telegraph, 109-year-old newspaper devoted largely to racing information, on the ground that it receives press service news. It will be treated "the same as other newspapers" he indicated.

Samuel B. Stewart, Jr., attorney for the affected publications, announced that his clients would seek damages of $50,000 from the City for loss of business as a result of the ban.

The action of the Allied Printing Trades Council was in the form of a resolution charging that the Mayor's move in removing certain publications from the newsstands was "a definite attack upon freedom of the news and is both arbitrary and illegal."

"Horse racing is legal in New York State and elsewhere, and practically all metropolitan daily newspapers carry news columns reporting upon racing, and if the Mayor can legally ban the daily newspapers already named by his license commissioner, he could thus suppress any or all other New York City dailies for any reason which suits his capricious fancy," the resolution declared.

Justice Valente's action comes close on the heels of dismissal by City Magistrates Samuel Orr and Alfred M. Lindau over the week-end of 36 men seized as gamblers.

'Rigid Bound and Completely Cheesed,' Plain Talk to British War Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—United States soldiers heading for Britain, here's a tip for you: Those girls in the WAAF, Britain's Women's Auxiliary Air Force, have a "slanguage" all their own. Their "slang" talk is just as picturesque and incomprehensible as is that of the United States, and if you don't think they're "cooking with gas," just try this paragraph on your phonetic phonograph:

"We thought one of the erks who arrived at our station to be a ropey type," said a Waaf recently. "We were rigid bound by all she said and thought she was completely cheesed. But in an emergency one night, far from committing the black, she showed great heroism and collected a gong for bravery."

Nonsense? Not to a Waaf. As explained by the British Information Services here, this piece of "slanguage" meant that a raw recruit who arrived at her station was considered an unpleasant specimen by her comrades. They were bored stiff by everything she said and thought there was no hope for her; but in an emergency one night, instead of doing her work badly, she showed great heroism and received a medal for her bravery.

The British Information Service adds that since all Waaf trades are referred to by initials, the girls talk a mixture of letters and slang which is utterly incomprehensible to the layman. The Waaf cook and butcher is the "C and B," for example, and the "clerk EA" is the girl in charge of equipment and accounting.

Officials say this phraseology is necessary because the girls work with men of the Royal Air Force and, perforce, must use the same technical terms in speech and wirting. As for the slang, part is from the RAF and part of it, doubtless, like Topsy, "just growed."

Rommel's Tank Men Interned in Canada

AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, Oct. 7 (AP)—Nearly 1,000 tank corps men from Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's African force have arrived here and now are in Canadian internment camps for the duration.

Hotels in N. Y. Mostly Favor Meatless Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Four big associations representing nearly 600 New York restaurants ranging from night clubs to "beaneries" went on record here today as advocating a weekly meatless day instead of the proposed Government rationing of meat in restaurants.

Joined by the City Hotel Association, embracing most of the City's hostelries, the groups said meat rationing plans involving cards and weighing of meat portions involved "altogether too much red tape," and held that the meatless-day plan would effect equally great conservation plus an even greater saving in shipping, storage and handling facilities.

Some difference of opinion cropped up as to what day of the week should be meatless. The Restaurant Owners Guild, representing 124 of the better-type "service" restaurants, decided to try out a "meatless Friday," beginning this week. The Society of Restaurateurs, comprising 240 high-class restaurants, held out for a meatless Tuesday, arguing that Friday is meatless anyway with many families.

Affiliated Restaurateurs, Inc., whose membership includes more than 200 cafeterias, indorsed the meatless day idea, while the Cafe Owners Guild, embracing 22 of the city's night clubs and cafes, urged a meatless Friday.

R. K. Christenberry, of the Astor Hotel, pointed out that a meatless Friday would effect only a partial saving.

"There are thousands of people living outside of New York as well as in New York who know that on Friday large supplies of fresh fish are available," he said. "If we are going into any conservation program, let us go into it in a wholehearted way. Let us have meatless Tuesdays, which then would give us the effect of having

Miners Near Break With C.I.O.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America today neared an official break with the Congress of Industrial Organizations which miners' leaders and miners' dollars helped organize seven years ago.

President John L. Lewis of the UMW indicated that the organization's thirty-seventh constitutional convention here would decide the relationship between the two labor groups, and K. C. Adams, editor of the U. M. W. Journal, said the issue would reach the convention floor today.

Mr. Adams added that many of the 2,800 delegates had "evidenced an indignation (over the dispute) that promised a discussion which might require several sessions."

The U. M. W.-C. I. O. dispute grew out of a $1,665,000 C. I. O. organizational expenditure which the Congress has maintained was a gift from the miners' organization. The miners, however, contend it was a loan, and have demanded repayment.

Touching on the controversy in his convention-opening speech, Mr. Lewis declared:

"It is true, that had there been no U. M. W. A., there would not now be any C. I. O. . . . Perhaps the child has become wiser than the parent. The convention will decide.

"Perhaps it is a high standard of morality to borrow money and then refuse to pay it back. The convention will decide."

To this the delegates responded with a ripple of approving laughter.

Mr. Lewis gave a hint as to his own attitude in the controversy when he referred to the U. M. W.'s membership in the C. I. O. in the past tense during a discussion of an anti-racketeering bill now before Congress.

"There is no racketeering in the U. M. W. and there was none in the C. I. O. when we were in it," he asserted.

Hard Coal Tied Up

LANSFORD, Pa., Oct. 7 (AP)—A strike of 6,500 miners stopped all operations today in the rich Panther Valley anthracite fields, which produce more than 4,000,000 tons of hard coal yearly.

The walkout began yesterday when 1,500 quit at an Edison Coal Company colliery in a wage dispute. Five thousand employed at Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company collieries joined them in a sympathy strike today.

The Edison workers demanded $2.08 for mining a car load for a newly-tapped level. The company offered $1.22. A company spokesman said there could be no negotiations until the strike ends. Federal and State conciliators are attempting to effect a settlement.

Plastic Monopoly Case Up

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP)—Five corporations and 14 individuals pleaded innocent today to Federal indictments charging them with conspiracy in restraint of trade in plastics.

The pleas were entered through counsel, Federal Judge Thomas F. Meaney waiving personal appearances and fingerprinting of the individuals, among them Lammot du Pont, Chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company chemical firm.

The du Pont Corporation and Lammot du Pont were named in both of two indictments returned here Aug. 10. One bill charged the du Pont firm, Rohm & Haas Company of Bristol, Pa., and eight company officials with conspiracy to monopolize and restrain production of acrylate, vital for the transparent noses of bombers, gun turrets, and cockpit covers.

These two companies, three others, and 12 officials, half of them named in the other charge, were accused of similar control of methyl metchacrylate, used for many purposes, particularly for denial plates. The indictment said the plastic, sold for dentures, cost $45 a pound, but cost only 85 cents when fixed so it could be used only for other purposes.

Judge Meaney parolled each individual defendant in the custody of counsel.

Y. M. C. A. to Observe 98th Anniversary Of Founding by Sir George Williams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The Young Men's Christian Association, now operating in 61 countries with a total membership of 2,000,000 persons, begins observance next Sunday of the ninety-eighth anniversary of its founding in Britain by Sir George Williams.

Now allied with five other agencies in the United Service Organizations which has just launched its one-thousandth operation in the United States, the Y. M. C. A. was today in receipt of a congratulatory letter from President Roosevelt, who declared in part:

"Sir George Williams, whose birthday the Y. M. C. A. celebrate around the world on Oct. 11, was a country boy who came to the big city on his own and found a deep need for friendship and association with young fellows of character. The Y. M. C. A. which he founded has tried to provide that opportunity for boys and young men ever since."

More than half the present world membership in the Y. M. C. A. is in the United States, where 1,300 centers are maintained. While the organization's program is primarily for peacetime work, it has responded in four American wars beginning with the Civil War. Today the Y. M. C. A. operates 226 of the USO's clubs in addition to 22 of its own permanent Army-Navy branches. Eight large Y. M. C. A. buildings in the Canal Zone, Hawaii and elsewhere overseas have been placed under the administration of the USO.

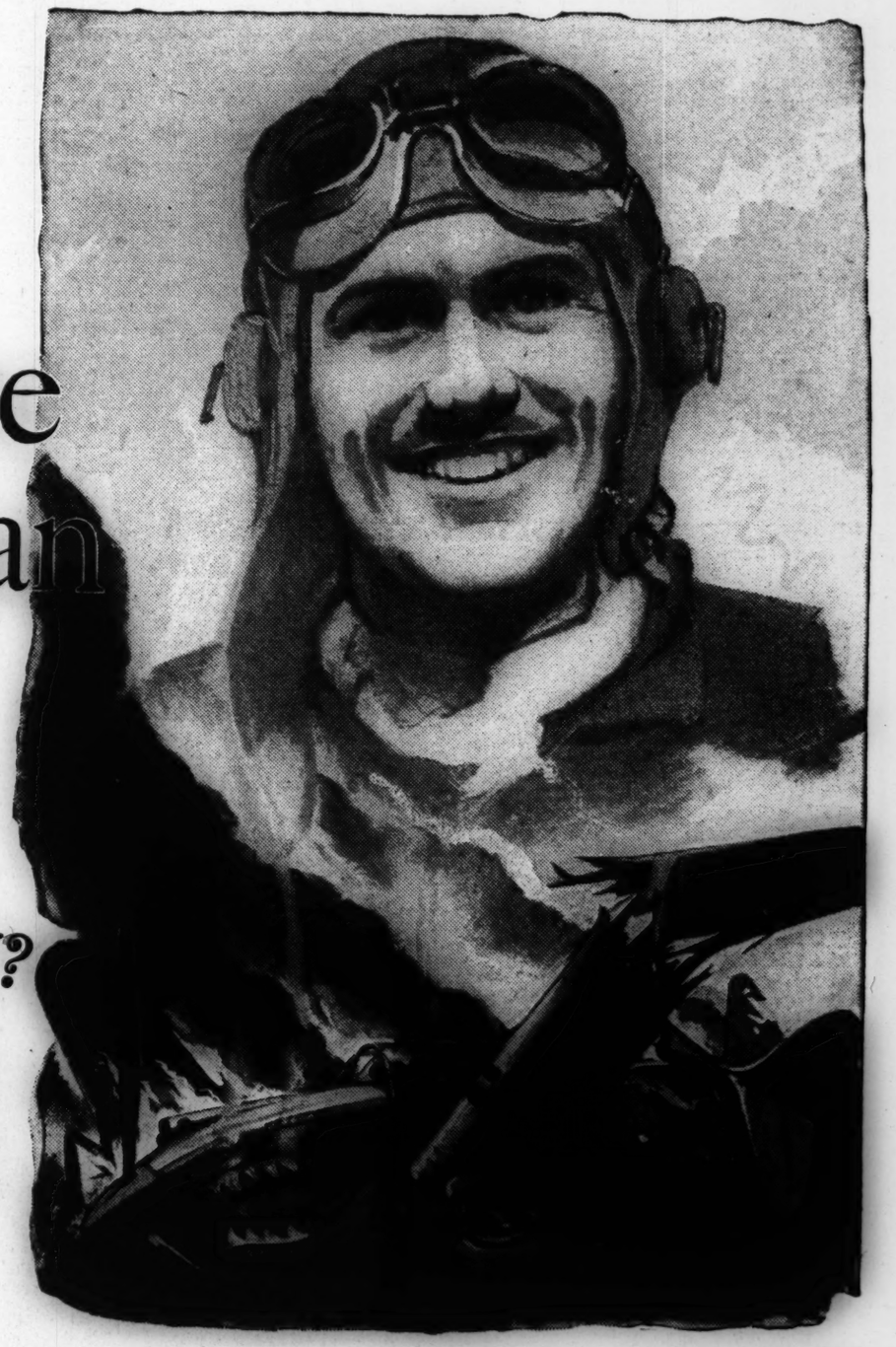
Chile Arrests Germans as Spies

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 8 (AP)—The arrest of three Germans accused of transmitting espionage information by secret radio was announced Oct. 6 by the Chilean Government, which still maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Interior Minister Raul Morales has ordered them deported. A Chilean, Carlos Robinson, who was taken into custody with them, must stand trial.

The investigations department declared the Germans were part of a spy network operating throughout the Americas with connections in the United States, Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina and also in Spain.

He gave more than 10%



—what about YOU?

...and you're not even being asked to give, but to invest in your own future and make a handsome profit besides!

THE STORY OF SCARSDALE JACK of the Flying Tigers

He had a lot to live for.

Ask his father. Or ask the kids who knew him—his Scout troop—or his classmates at Rensselaer Polytechnic.

Ask his widow.

Scarsdale Jack, Squadron Leader John V. Newkirk on the Flying Tigers' roster, blasted 28 Japs out of the sky before they got him.

He gave all a man can give of courage, spunk, gallantry, the will to fight . . . and keep on fighting. Not 10% . . . but everything! His life.

You're being asked only to pledge 10% of your income, a dime of each dollar for War Bonds to give all the Scarsdale Jacks in Navy blue and Army O. D. and Marine forest green the planes, machine guns, bombs, bullets, torpedoes, tanks, and ships and every other weapon they need to give the *Herrenvolk*, the "sons of heaven," and the road-company Romans the dose of steel they asked for.

These men who are fighting for your homes, your children, your future, your freedom aren't stopping at 10%.

That's all you're asked for—but why stop at 10%—if you can do better?

Now look at the selfish *reasons for buying your share of* WAR BONDS

War Bonds, first of all, are for winning the war. Without that what future will any of us have?

But beyond that there are many advantages that make a 10% pledge add up to solid business sense.

You get back in ten years $25 for every $18.75 you put in.

They are the direct obligation of the United States Government.

You can get back every cent you put in after sixty days if you suddenly need money.

You get a handsome interest, 2.9% *compounded*—⅓ more money back at maturity than you put in.

Inflation is the dreaded threat of every American. Systematic savings in War Bonds by each and every American is our major protection against inflation.

Think ahead to that day your bonds mature. It will be wonderful to have that money then, instead of frittering it away now.

When you think of what you have at stake, 10% seems almost too little. So make it more—if you can!

BUY WAR BONDS—everybody at least 10% every pay day

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government

Unpredictableness Has Become Characteristic of Still Young Football Season

Undefeated Teams May Be Conspicuous by Absence

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there is one thing which has become characteristic of the still young 1942 football season, it is the unpredictableness of each week end. Form appears to have been drafted for the duration.

Take any part of the country and review what has already happened, and you come to the conclusion that undefeated teams this fall are going to be fewer than ever before among the college ranks. If any teams are going through without a loss they will probably be found among the ranks of the service elevens.

When, for instance, can you recall a season when Notre Dame had not tasted victory going into its third game? How can you explain Fordham's 40-14 rout by Tennessee when the Rams were hailed as one of the best in the East? Or the defeat of Texas A. and M., Southwest Conference champs, by Louisiana State? Or the defeats already of Penn, Minnesota, Duke, the Great Lakes service outfit, Stanford, and Southern California?

Of course, Penn and Minnesota lost to the Pre-Flighters, and to nobody else, but the games were regularly scheduled affairs and you can't call their season undefeated even if they win all the rest of their contests.

Precedent in Weather

Even as unpredictable as have been the previous week ends is the coming Saturday, especially here in New England, where football teams have the precedent of the weather to go by. Most anything can happen in the larger games scheduled, and probably most anything will.

A glance over the section shows that Boston College most likely has the chance for an undefeated season, but their real test comes at Fenway Park Saturday when they meet Clemson, a team they have never beaten. Their rivalry extends back to the Cotton Bowl, where the Southerners won 6-3 in 1940. It was continued here in Boston last year, with the Tigers coming out on top, 26-13. Consequently the visitors have the feeling that they can beat B. C. any time, a confidence which may more than offset the fact that the Eagles have the better outfit on paper. And the Eagles, who have been made unhappy by the performances of two former great Clemson backs, Banks McFadden and Charlie Timmons, may have to watch another go tearing by in Marion Butler. So far it appears that this is the "crooshul" one for the Eagles, a statement Coach Denny Myers is fully in accord with

Seeking First Win

At the Stadium Harvard will be still trying for its first victory, and in taking on William and Mary it will be going about the problem the hard way. The Indians are undefeated and the Crimson, although getting stronger day by day, is not yet as strong as Dick Harlow would like. The game is a tough one to call, but do not be too surprised if the Harvards come out on top. Their chief concern will be to stop Harvey Johnson, the back who has caused no little trouble to his opponents. He kicked the field goal that beat Dartmouth a year ago, and his toe beat Navy this fall. In addition, he is a 10-second man in the hundred and an excellent pass receiver.

At Hanover, Dartmouth's undefeated ironmen will be severely tested by Colgate, which trounced Cornell last Saturday. Still another invading back will bear watching in this game at Hanover as Mike Micha goes through his paces. Mike's terrific lunges at the line will do damage, especially when the Red Raiders can threaten to the outside with such talented speedsters as Al Hanover and Ed Phinney.

Trouble for Yale

Yale will have trouble with Penn and Bert Stiff, while on the local front Boston University should get by Western Maryland, Tufts should have an interesting afternoon with Bates at the Oval, and Northeastern will test itself in its first game with Springfield at Springfield. If Coach Foxy Flumere of the Huskies has been able to keep enthusiasm up during the long training grind and is able to send his boys out with a dash, he deserves all he can get from his abbreviated season.

Such is the picture. As has been said, anything can happen, but maybe the week end will be just unpredictable enough to turn out as predicted.

Naval Academy Celebrates 97th Milestone Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Saturday, Oct. 10, will mark the 97th anniversary of the founding of the U. S. Naval Academy.

In the spring of 1845 when George Bancroft became the Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President James K. Polk, he determined to take steps toward the establishment of a naval school. He arranged for the transfer of Fort Severn at Annapolis from the War Department to the Navy, and here he assembled his staff of instructors and about 40 midshipmen.

Secretary Bancroft appointed as first Superintendent Commander Franklin Buchanan, who formerly opened the Naval School, as it was first called, on Oct. 10, 1845.

Scrap as Ticket

DETROIT (AP)—All the scrap won't be in Sunday's football game here between the University of Detroit and the Fort Knox, Ky., service eleven.

Athletic Director Gus Dorais of Detroit announced that children would be admitted to the game in exchange for five pounds of scrap. During the intermission, comedian Joe E. Brown will auction off a football for service benefit.

Up From the South

Clemson Backfield Stars

These two players, Felix Marbury and Marion (Butch) Butler, left to right, have been named to start for the Clemson Tigers against Boston College at Fenway Park Saturday. Both are anxious to keep intact Clemson's record of never having lost to B. C.

Harridge Says Prospects Good for Full '43 Season

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Will Harridge, President of the American League, said today prospects for a full 1943 baseball season still looked "good" despite transportation handicaps and the call to military service of many players.

However, he indicated several changes were in order. These included a contemplated switch from four road trips a season for each club to three, and the possibility of a shorter season. Harridge said eliminating a fourth road trip would save the clubs 20,000 miles and would ease transportation difficulties which caught up with baseball clubs near the season's end.

"But all these things will have to wait until the December meetings," he declared. "In the meantime, discussions between the individual clubs and the two major leagues as a whole will be carried on by mail."

Solved Problems

Other than to say "there is always the possibility," Harridge would not comment on reports the baseball meetings, scheduled for New York, would be held in more centrally located Chicago.

Calling 1942's wartime summer a season "better than we expected" and one in which "we solved a lot of problems, Harridge had this to say of 1943:

"If conditions are the same next year, we'll be able to have a full 24-Sunday season again. The American League already is represented in the armed forces by no more than 60 players and there will be more. But 1943 looks good, too. . . . A lot of youngsters may get a chance."

Next year also may mark the return of many veterans. Detroit, which lost such stars as Hank Greenberg, Pat Mullin and Birdie Tebbetts, has started marketing for veterans and "family men." Yesterday the Tigers acquired Paul Richards, 32-year-old catcher who recently resigned as manager of Atlanta's Southern Association club. Richards, who formerly played with the New York Giants and Philadelphia A's, has a wife and two children.

General Decrease

Regarding 1942 attendance, Harridge said it was about eight per cent off, but was not a general decrease. A recent survey disclosed Washington, St. Louis and New York all had boosted their attendance. The rest lost, Cleveland being the heaviest loser, possibly because of the lack of a pennant contender and the absence of pitcher Bob Feller, who joined the Navy.

There will be many more absences of players next year. Here are just a few of the other leading American League players who have joined the armed forces or are about to:

Tom Henrich, Phil Rizzuto, Ken Silvestri and Johnny Sturm of New York; Johnny Rigney, Taft Wright, Ted Lyons and Bob Kennedy of Chicago; Cecil Travis and Buddy Lewis of Washington; Frank Pytlak, Ted Williams, and Johnny Pesky of Boston; Sam Chapman, Joe Gantenbein, Benny McCoy and Al Brancato of Philadelphia; and Joe Grace, George Archie and John Lucadello, of St. Louis.

Harrier Farm Conducted By Husky Coach

If you notice some 30 flimsily clad Huskies legging along through the ankle deep dust of the Fenway's bridle path noontimes, don't be alarmed—they are Coach Jerry Tatton's newly-formed Northeastern Cross Country team farm hands.

N. U.'s boss track coach has a new system of drawing qualified men for his varsity Harrier team. He compares it to the major league farm system.

Earn a Trial

"If the boys show anything in their daily workouts," Tatton explains "I give them a trial with the varsity which practices over the Franklin Park route. If it were not for last year's captain, Dick Carpenter, I'd be lost," Jerry adds, "Dick runs the farm and passes judgement on potential varsity material."

Most of the farm hands are freshmen and under new intercollegiate rulings are eligible for varsity competition. They do about two miles daily. First graduate of the farm club so far has been Willie Foster, fleet-footed freshman from York Harbor, Maine. Last year in prep school competition he clipped a 4:42 mile. He attended Mt. Herman Prep and York High in the Pine Tree State.

Full Strength

His addition to the Harrier varsity squad brings the roster to full strength. Studded with veterans, the varsity lineup also includes now: Bob Carrol, Walter Crowley, Warren Doe, Bob Kodis, Gus Ryrhol, Bud Davis, Joe Abu and Gordon Furbush.

Northeastern's X-countrymen meets Harvard tomorrow afternoon at the Stadium in an informal meet. On Oct. 17 they clash with Bates at Lewiston. The Husky Harriers are priming themselves for the annual Rhode Island State clash, Oct. 23. The Huskies and Rhody are old rivals.

Lions' Coach to Play

DETROIT (AP)—The first official move of Lloyd Cardwell, new backfield coach of the Detroit Lions, is to return to his team's lin up.

Golf Season May Be Waning But Interest Remains High

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The golf season may be waning, but the interest is not, judging by events of this week. The New England Seniors turned out 80 strong for their autumn one-day outing, this time on their old Woodland stamping ground; while 86 individuals showed up for the women's annual fall invitation tournament at the Charles River Country Club, cut down this year to a single day 18-hole best-ball. Such attendance figures, along with the fact that 82 showed up at Brae Burn last week for the annual member-guest women's tournament bear testimony that the ancient game has a lure which nothing can quell.

There were some notable deeds in these tournaments, too, deeds in which two 1942 title winners nobly upheld their honor and prestige, and an exceedingly well-known character in golf turned that most gratifying of all tricks, a hole-in-one in competition. Jerome A. Turrell was the ace performer, as Woodland's 154-yard 11th. Now, a hole-in-one is deserving of attention anywhere, anytime, under any conditions by anybody; but an ace by "Romey" Turrell is especially noteworthy because he is so widely known. Around these parts he is known in tournament ranks because of his efficiency as a starter in many State championships. In the South, winters, he is a conspicuous figure at all big tournaments in Miami and is personally known to the leading professionals from all sections of the country.

As to those 1942 title winners who themselves so proud in this week's tournament, one was J. Howard Bushway of Woodland, who set a new record in winning the New England Seniors' championship in June and who once again led the field with a gross of 73, the more meritorious because of the blustery conditions. Russell Gately, one of the most avid of tournament followers, informs me that the Senior champion deserved even better, for in his 38 to the turn his ball was in the cup and out for a birdie 4 at the long 10th, where it takes three solid hits for the average golfer to get home, and the same was true of his put for a deuce at the 13th.

Former Senior champions were present in strong array and played well, particularly Fred Hale who, in the 60 to 64 years of age class, had a gross 74. Larry Dowling of Manchester, N. H., was 77, and Ralph Rooks of Metacomet, R. I., was 81. Incidentally, speaking of Larry Dowling, it was surprising to find such a contingent from New Hampshire, eight members and guests from Manchester and four from Rochester. Also in the field were two from the Metacomet Golf Club in Rhode Island and three Massachusetts golfers from as far away as Springfield. Worcester also was represented, by Charlie Donnelly, who scored an excellent 78. Randy Sides of Wellesley, a newcomer to the Senior membership, had a 75.

The "gold star" contingent, members 80 or over, also was out in surprising array, headed by Julius Mathews, President of the N. E. Seniors for many years, A. J. Wellington, H. P. Dyson, C. B. Davis, and J. W. Holden.

As for the other 1942 champion who did so well in this week's tournament play, reference is to Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, who was in a class by herself, individually, in the best-ball tournament at her home course, 79 on her own ball in the high wind. She and Margaret Curtis won the gross with a 78 and tied for net at 76 with Ruth Wilcox and Alice Belanger of United Shoe, who played so well in the women's State championship. They collaborated for an 82 gross and 76 net, while individually they were 88.

Under the conditions that prevailed Tuesday, Mrs. Beard's 79 would have been a grand performance for any woman golfer in the land and was just one more prize exhibit in a season which has been the best of the State champion's career and marks her as truly one of the best and most consistent women golfers in the land.

Asked how many times this season she has failed to break 80, Mrs. Beard admitted, with becoming modesty, that she had been "fortunate enough" to get in the 70s most of the time, something easy to believe after her brilliant scoring at Brae Burn in the State championship.

Gridiron Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK — Football Coach Earl Walsh, whose Fordham Rams were drubbed, 40-14, by Tennessee last Saturday, can sympathize with Manager Joe McCarthy of the New York Giants.

"I didn't get back in time to see the World Series, but from what I hear, it was simply a case of a gang of hustlers sweeping right over a bunch of contented champs," said Walsh.

"That's exactly what happened to us last week against Tennessee."

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NEW YORK — Although West Point is not a regular stopping point, a Hudson River line has arranged to have its boats land there Saturday, when Army's football team meets Cornell.

Passengers will not be permitted to get off until they produce either a ticket to the game or a pass to the military reservation.

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NEW YORK — Two former Princeton footballers will play against their old teammates Saturday when the Tigers meet Navy at Yankee Stadium here.

The two, now Cadets at the Naval Academy, are Jack T. Martin of Toledo, Ohio, first-string center at Princeton last year, and Benjamin S. Martin of Prospect Park, Pa., a substitute halfback for the Tigers in 1941.

▸ ▸ ▸

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. — Harvey Johnson, one-time Mississippi State halfback, is too good.

In his first scrimmage with the Flying Kellys of the Albuquerque air base, he sliced through tacklers like a hot knife through butter.

Then he began to slow down. The trouble: Johnson's teammates were watching in open-mouthed admiration and forgot to run interference.

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ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 8 (AP) — Frankie Sinkwich, All-America halfback at the University of Georgia in 1941, has played less than 20 minutes in Georgia's last two games, but he scored four touchdowns, passed for 245 yards and rushed 145 yards. Last year he led the nation's footballers on total offense.

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RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 8 (AP)—The state prison football team, although not bothered by graduation concern, is bothered by lack of opposition.

Since the Caledonia Prison Farm has dropped out of the two-team league, the Central Prison eleven thinks it may go stale.

The players are keeping in trim by scrimmaging with a reserve team.

▸ ▸ ▸

CALDWELL, Idaho, Oct. 8 (AP)—The College of Idaho football team thinks it could step out in a heavyweight league.

Hubert Benge, frosh tackle, weighs 286 pounds.

▸ ▸ ▸

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—Tufts today became the last Massachusetts college to abandon the freshman rule. Athletic Director Clarence P. Houston said that freshman teams would not be disbanded, regardless of how weakened they became when varsity coaches assumed charge of their outstanding players.

Rickey Reverses Order in Taking Cards Prospects

Wide World-Associated Press

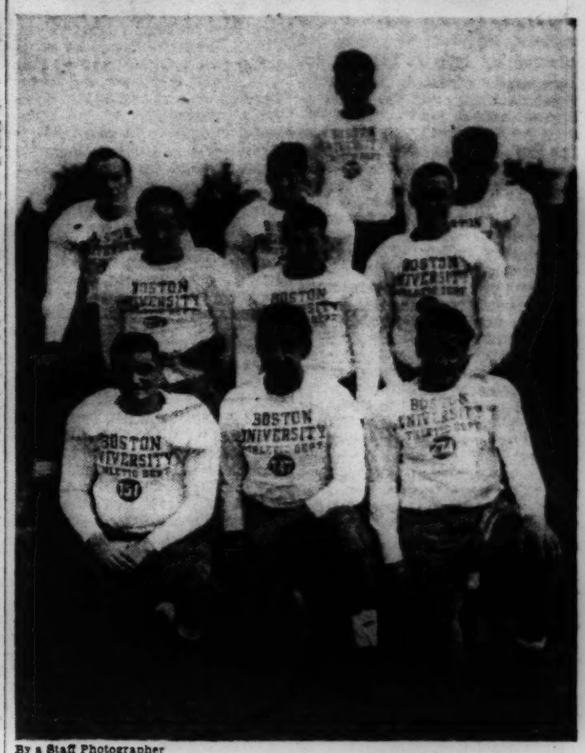
NEW YORK, Oct. 8—There may not be anything to the rumor that Branch Rickey picks his St. Louis Cardinal candidates with a stop watch, and that he gets up at dawn to clock farm boys chasing the cows to pasture, but he certainly has some system for rounding up lads who, as Casey Stengel might say, "have plenty of hitting power in their ankles."

We don't know just what system the bland Mr. Rickey uses, but from the results it would seem that when he hears of a prospect he asks questions in this order:

1—Can he run?
2—Can he throw?
3—Can he hit?

This is the reverse order of the usual routine, as most clubs look into the hitting record first, figuring that hitting is what wins ball games and the rest is incidental.

Answer to B. U. Problem



By a Staff Photographer

Boston University Freshmen

When this season opened, Coach Walt Holmer knew he had a first team, but little more. His replacement problem has been answered by these freshmen, all of whom have seen varsity game action already. Front row, left to right: Bob Frappier, Bill Kalousdian, Zero Alemian; second row, left to right: Julius Gold, John McCarthy, Everett Dorr; third row, left to right: Dalton Alley, Harry Botsford, Ollie Rickson, and, at the top, Bob Hanlon.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

About That Trip to St. Louis

For the past couple of days most of the editorial department, working in relays, has stopped by this desk with the query: "Did you enjoy your trip to St. Louis?" Nobody seems interested in how the Cardinals looked beating the Yankees in the World Series. They just want to know about St. Louis, that melting pot of the Mississippi River Valley, which must be six hours southwest of here by air and 906 by train.

For the benefit of those still interested, and at the risk of offending the chamber of commerce out there, we timidly pass on the information that few humans ever enjoy going to St. Louis, particularly if you are going from as far away as the East Coast.

Meals Enjoyable

Or course, if you owned or managed a ball club in the American League, St. Louis, in recent years, has been a most welcome stopover. There were few more certain ways of shaking a slump than playing the Browns. Too, the Hotel Chase, where most of the clubs stay, has few equals around the big league circuit. The rooms are air-conditioned and the meals most enjoyable, providing someone else is picking up the check.

But getting out there, getting around while there and getting back—well, brother, now you are involved.

After standing in line at a window for half a day, you pick up a ticket and lower berth, providing you are a personal friend of the president of the railroad. You get on the train late one afternoon, ride across thousands of miles of prairie, and get so disgusted waiting for a seat in the diner that you finally go hungry. When you feel confident that the muddy waters of the Mississippi are around the next bend, the conductor tells you that there are "about 20 hours more, if we're on time." And the way the railroads are jammed these days, a rattler only four hours late is considered on time.

Find a Cab

Then there is the matter of getting around in St. Louis. Certainly, they have taxicabs. But could you ever find one when you needed it badly?

It was after the first World Series game at Sportsman's Park, a week ago yesterday. Gerry, Bob and I had stayed in the press box, giving the crowd a chance to thin out on the ramps. When we reached the street there wasn't a cab in sight. If one had showed up, we probably would have been trampled trying to get at it. So we hiked down the street to the car line.

The cars were running fairly often that day. We waited only 35 minutes. And after the door had closed behind me, I couldn't be sure whether I was all in or not.

How to get to the Hotel Chase? The guy in his shirt sleeves told us. "Get off at Olive Street and get a Brookfield Avenue car to State," he said. "Then get off and take a Crosstown to Lindell. Take that to the end of the line and walk over four blocks to the Chase."

Off At Olive

How could we miss? At least, that's what we thought until some smart aleck had a "short cut." It took him a little longer to tell his tale, but it was much shorter than the other way.

Somehow, though, I liked the face of the first guy. Maybe it was the way his hair hid his shirt collar. Or did he wear a shirt? Anyway, I got off at Olive Street, leaving Gerry and Bob in the packed vestibule, and began a trek which would have worn out one of Rogers' Rangers.

The Brookfield car got to State, after stopping at everybody's back door, and I stepped out into the middle of a corn field. It was delightful, but lonesome. After better than half an hour, during which neither man nor beast appeared, I decided to return to civilization. Another Brookfield car back toward the city; the car making a stop close to a vacant taxi and the disappointment at finding the driver was somewhere eating dinner; another Brookfield car to the center of the city; and, at long last, a cab for the Chase, just as dusk was falling on the community and most of the writers—including Gerry and Bob—were eating their desserts.

Yes, there's nothing quite like a trip to St. Louis. You must go there in my place sometime.

St. Louis Abandons Hockey for Duration

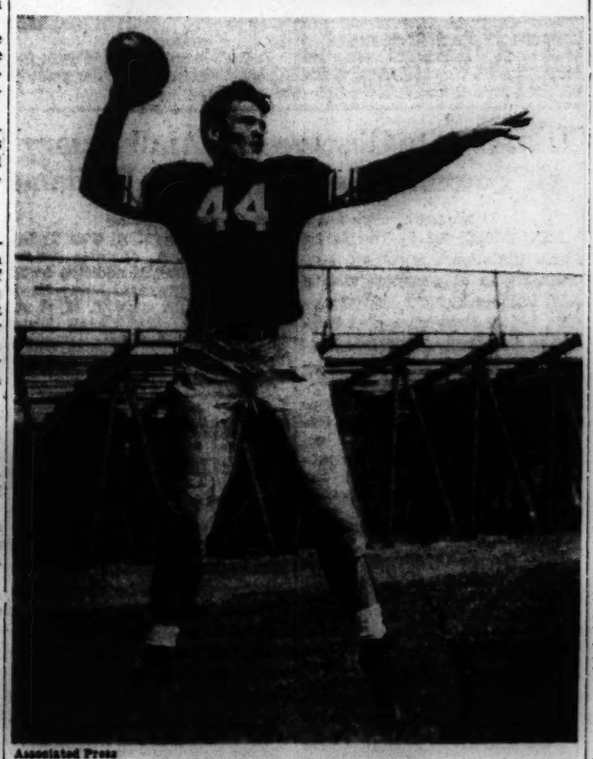
ST. LOUIS, (AP)—A team without a league, the St. Louis Flyers will suspend hockey for the duration, C. D. P. Hamilton, a director of the club, has announced.

The American Hockey Association, of which the Flyers were members, disbanded recently and it was found impossible because of transportation difficulties to include the team in the American Hockey League, which operates in the East.

New Harvard Coach

Jay H. Schafrann has been appointed wrestling coach at Harvard by Athletic Director William J. Bingham. He has competed in college wrestling at Michigan and Wyoming. He's now attending the Harvard Law School.

Hanover to Hanover



Associated Press

To Bombard the Indians

Alard Hanover of Hillside, N. J., brilliant forward-passing halfback of the Colgate Red Raiders, who face the Dartmouth Indians at Hanover, N. H., this Saturday. This boy is the spearhead of the Raiders' attack.

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Worcester Music Festival — 'Moscow Strikes Back' on the Screen

Young Folk Take Main Parts In New Extension Series

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Worcester, Mass.

Young folks took the main parts at the opening of the Worcester Music Festival in the Municipal Auditorium here on Monday evening, two singers, two pianists, and a cellist appearing with an orchestra assembled and directed by Albert Stoessel. When we speak of youth in connection with modern musical doings, we sometimes mean boys and girls of school age, and again we mean college men and women. In this case we have to do with students of grown-up years and consequently with persons of artistic stature for whom no condescending allowances whatever need be made. We have to do with those of whom first-rate work may be expected and of whose competence to stand up against criticism may be taken for granted.

Young artists, then, five of them, stepped forth as soloists at the first concert of what is designated as the Extension Series of the Festival, admission 50 cents flat, no seats anywhere in the great hall reserved. The five were selected by contest, and nomination meant winning a medal. A moment of the night's proceedings in charge of Hamilton B. Wood, president of the Festival Board of Government, was devoted to award of the medals, which were the gift of a group of music patrons.

* * *

To complete matters, a composer, Robert Ward, in the United States military service, was represented on the program with a work bearing title of Symphony in E minor. The symphony was the first number offered, and Mr. Ward was there to receive the applause of the large audience. Under what circumstances his work was chosen for presentation the program leaflet did not mention, but at any rate no medal went his way.

Mr. Ward's composition proved more interesting from the standpoint of structure than from that of orchestral technique. It made a clean and pointed assertion of individuality and it grew in power of expression as it advanced through the three movements of Allegro Pesante, Andante, and Allegro. It disclosed much sentiment in the slow movement and plenty of vigor in the finale, and first and last it spoke a clear, logical, and good-tempered message.

After the send-off provided by the orchestra playing the symphony, the winners in the Festival auditions submitted themselves and their talents to the consideration of the house. They comprised Jane Dee, soprano; Rita LaPlante, pianist; Ellinor Benedict, cellist; Margaret Pagano, mezzo-soprano, and Kalman Novak, pianist.

* * *

As could have been pretty certainly told beforehand, the instrumentalists outdid the vocalists in quality of performance and interpretation; for a person may be a brilliant player of one sort or tnother and wait a long time to be accepted, whereas an exceptional singer comes in for "discovery" right away and achieves acclaim that renders medals superfluous.

The young artist of chief significance held, as should be expected if climax meant anything, the last place on the program—Mr. Novak, exhibiting his gifts in the Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto No. 2, in C minor. He had a veteran's and not a novice's job, which he swung with quite astonishing command. Nor was his mastery of the merely taught kind. Rather it was a power all his own. As keyboard executant and as associate interpreter with the orchestra he exercised a controling force right through. Quite as important as anything else was the conviction he brought that the Rachmaninoff concerto is a composition of today, or at least of only yesterday, that will stick. The work continues the Schumann and Brahms rather than the Tchaikovsky line, and it challenges more than it champions what are known as Russian ways. Piano and orchestra were never more consistently and appropriately combined in expression than here; so, in any event, Mr. Novak seemed to give hearers to understand.

Excellent in the responsible after-intermission point Miss Benedict proved, putting the cello through its paces in the Saint-Saëns Concerto in A minor. Miss Benedict lent point to the argument that stage charm and gracious, good-humored style are advantages to a performer. Just before the intermission—another important program position—came Miss La Plante, practicing herself in the Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 4, in G major. Comprehension of the romantic mood of the work, and ability to hold up her corner in the dialogue of keyed instrument and string and wind ensemble marked the half hour when she held forth.

Pleasing though scarcely exciting diversions were contributed by the medal winners in song, Miss Dee and Miss Pagano, the one presenting arias of Haydn and Verdi, and the other arias of Thomas and Donizetti. A completely adaptable and efficient body of musicians, picked from various American orchestras not yet started on their regular seasons, helped Mr. Stossel consummate the Youth Music enterprise. They go for the time being under the name of the Worcester Festival Orchestra.

Alicia Markova and George Skibine in 'Aleko'

The Massine ballet will have its first performances in Boston when Ballet Theater presents it at the Opera House, evenings of Oct. 15 and 17.

Alfredo Valente

Anton Dolin and Alicia Markova

In "Don Domingo," the new Massine Ballet which will be introduced to Boston by Ballet Theater, evenings of Oct. 15 and 17.

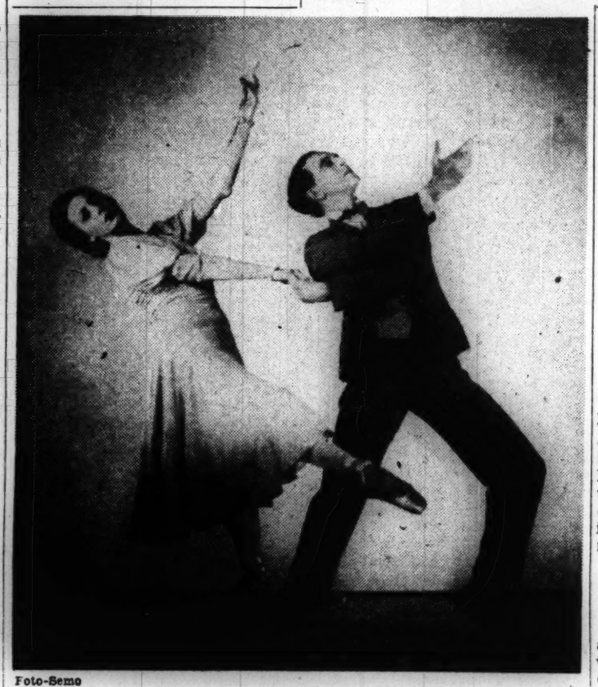

Foto-Semo

Nora Kaye and Antony Tudor

In "Pillar of Fire," which is on the opening program of Ballet Theater, Nov. 14, at the Opera House. The work will then have its first performance in Boston.

The Daily Dialer

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is to speak tonight on the "Influence of Scientific Power in War" at Pittsburgh during a special tribute to Andrew Carnegie, MBS-WNAC, 8:30.

Discussion of "What Should Be the Role of Congress in This War?" is to be radiocast in America's Town Meeting by Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio, and Louis Bromfield, novelist, both critics of Administration policies, and Senator Prentiss M. Brown, Michigan, and Representative John M. Vorys, Ohio, defenders of the Administration. The debate will be heard from Columbus, Ohio, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Premiere of "Victory and You," a series of discussions on the post-war world, is scheduled, with Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors, as first speaker, MBS-WNAC, 9:15 p. m.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is scheduled to address the World Trade Dinner of the National Foreign Trade Council, from the Statler Hotel, Boston, Blue-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, is to tell Americans about rationing and the action which they must take to prevent shortages, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Milton Berle, comedian, and Desi Arnaz, Cuban entertainer, are to be the guests of Bing Crosby, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. Miriam Hopkins, Bill Robinson, Eddie Green and the Andrews Sisters are the guests of Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Bert Lahr is to be the guest of Rudy Vallee, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony is to be conducted by Alfred Wallenstein in his "Sinfonietta" program, MBC-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Abbott and Costello are to begin their own series of programs with Veronica Lake of the screen as guest, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Connie Haines, former Tommy Dorsey soloist, and Leith Stevens and his orchestra provide the music.

Opening Tonight

At the Majestic—"Iolanthe," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, second in the series of revivals by the Boston Comic Opera Company, presented by R. H. Burnside. The company includes Florenz Ames, Robert Pitkin, Bertram Peacock, Morton Bowe, Philip Tully, Catherine Judah, June Winters, Marjorie Hayward, and Margaret Roy. — Curtain at 8:30.

Music Notes

Carlotta Franzel, coloratura soprano from New York will make her first Boston appearance in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, assisted by Frank la Forge. Miss Franzel's New York debut was last December. She has been engaged to sing the role of Micaela in the Negro production of "Carmen" soon to open on Broadway.

* * *

Mary Becker

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, at Jordan Hall, Mary Becker, violinist, will make her Boston debut. Her father, a pupil of Joseph Joachim, was her first teacher, and she has since studied with the late Paul Kochanski and with Albert Spalding. Her program will include the Tchaikovsky Concerto, Vivaldi Concerto in A minor, the Chausson "Poème" and works by Cassado, Boulanger, Prokofieff, and Szymanowski.

On the Air Friday

Harl McDonald's symphonic poem, "Bataan," first of a suite based on the current war, is a feature of the Philadelphia Orchestra concert conducted by Eugene Ormandy, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. Mr. Ormandy is to open with the Bach "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 2, in F, Haydn's Symphony No. 88, in G major, Bloch's "Schelomo" (Solomon), Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra, and De Falla's Three Dances from the "Three-Cornered Hat" Suite.

'Guest' Set Ahead

"Guest in the House," with Nancy Kelly, will come into the Plymouth Theater on Monday, Oct. 19, instead of Tuesday, Oct. 27, as previously announced.

'France Forever' Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, a large selection of prints is being shown and sold for the benefit of "France Forever." The exhibition continues through Saturday.

The show contains characteristic works of important graphic artists of France through four centuries. There is a great deal of history and criticism as well as entertainment in these small pictures. Inasmuch as the graphic arts are most closely allied to literature, we are formation from them.

The prints reflect a people who have experienced joy and vicissitudes. If engravers have delighted in describing wigs, costumes, and luxuriant living, etchers and lithographers have dwelt upon the seamy side of human life. The French with their native abundance of energy undertake any task of expression undaunted and unrestrained. The graphic arts have proved a peculiarly revealing instrument of thought and mood. After examining the dozens of prints at the Grace Horne Galleries, we conclude that such inner energy and imaginative force cannot be frustrated for long by the mailed fist.

The engravings of the earlier era are executed in the intricate and highly detailed manner that pleased the patrons of art. There are limitations set upon the artist, who seems generally to focus his attention upon the manners and activities of the privileged. It is an art of flattery, and it reflects the grandiose environment of the rich, their pastimes and accomplishments. The portraits characterize luminaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, years of splendor and cultivation.

There is an abrupt change to be discerned in nineteenth-century prints, in which suavity, grace, and elegance give way to clumsiness and crudity. The social emphasis shifts to the peasantry of Millet, the poverty-ridden types of Forain, the benighted subjects of Daumier.

Many outstanding artists are included, among them Odilon Redon, Charles Méryon, Auguste Lepère, Alphonse Legros, A. Brouet, Camille Pissaro and Pablo Picasso.

There are, in addition, many prints of French subjects by Americans.

* * *

Providence Art Club

At the Providence Art Club there is an exhibition of colored chalk drawings of American Indians by Bertha Noyes.

Miss Noyes has made a systematic study of characteristic types of contemporary American Indians. Her portraits, all the same size, seem to have been designed for a folio collection. Her technique in chalk drawing is solid and dependable. She does not rely upon impressionistic effect, but evolves solid surfaces and substantial textures. Her models wear native costumes, characteristic jewelry, headbands, feathers. Some are costumed, as so many of our Indians are today, in the prevailing Anglo-American fashion.

The racial types are strongly marked, the coloring of the flesh, the heightened cheek-bones, the typical shapes of noses, mouths, foreheads, the prevailing straight black hair. They are handsome models and no doubt an inspiration to the portraitist. Miss Noyes' portraits are to be enthusiastically commended, not only for their satisfactory execution, but for their documentary value. Among the types drawn by her and exhibited in Providence are Indians of Santa Clara and San Felipe, Navajos, Apaches, Seminoles, Iroquois, Hopi, Pima, and Taos Indians.

Documentary Soviet Film Now on View at Trans-Lux

"Moscow Strikes Back," Russian-made documentary of the defense of Moscow, now at the Trans-Lux, is more than a graphic and understandable film of defense and counter-offense. It is an essay on total warfare, a study in humanly heroic terms of the effect of a war in which everyone fights.

Children help dig trenches for the defense of their city, their parks, their playgrounds, schools, shops, and street cars. Young women fly planes, work in factories, fight with the guerrillas. A grandmother in a recaptured village passes a plate of food to soldiers riding in a truck, on their way to the front. "I hid a bite of food from the Nazis. Take it. Please!" she says. Two thousand farmers are rushed into one village to help extinguish the fire by which retreating Nazis hoped to destroy a mountain of grain they could not take with them. All the people, from grandchildren to grandmothers, are defending their precious living room.

"Moscow Strikes Back" begins in August, 1939, with a mammoth athletic demonstration in Red Square. "A peacetime festival in honor of the youth of Russia. . . . A sort of combined Labor Day and "Ring-Around-the-Maypole," observes Edward G. Robinson, the unseen voice of the film. Albert Maltz's commentary, by the way, is excellent and Mr. Robinson's reading is a model of delivery. The introductory scenes are followed by a grimmer parade a few months later. It is Nov. 7, 1940—"the Soviet Fourth of July"—and the Red fighting force is parading. Marshal Timoshenko, the farmer's son, says: "Men of the Red Army: The Independence of our country is in your hands. The safety of our people, of our homes, our factories, our great farms and dams. . . . These are in your hands. If you are called on to use your weapons—use them well. Always remember what you are defending."

Scenes of defense preparations quickly follow. Moscow's citizens send up barrage balloons, shelter refugees, register for guerrilla duty, string barbed wire, dig trenches, lay tank traps. On Nov. 7, when the invaders were 12 and a half miles from Moscow, Stalin said to Moscow citizens: "The whole world is looking to you, as a force capable of destroying the hordes of German invaders. . . . The enslaved peoples of Europe are looking to you. . . . A great mission of liberation has fallen to your lot. Be worthy of this mission. . . ." The Moscow citizens remembered and were worthy.

The soldiers march out of the Red Square. General Zhukov sets their counter-offensive into action. The artillery lays down a barrage under which troops and cavalry advance. The Cossacks ride forth in the deep snow—in one case, advancing 120 miles in two nights for a surprise attack. Parachute troops take off in a Douglas-style transport to cut supply lines at the invader's rear. Tanks charge over the snow, their throaty roar in strange contrast to the whine of the low-flying planes. The parachute troops take to skis upon landing. The maneuvers in the re-taking of a town from the enemy are recorded in considerable detail.

The courageous and brilliant Soviet cameramen who took these pictures show everything but the actual hand-to-hand fighting. Their document includes the recapture of many villages and towns near Moscow, the return of refugees and guerrillas, the "mopping up" actions, and the capture of Nazi soldiers. We are shown the ruins of the Tchaikovsky, Chekhov, and Tolstoi homes, which the Russians had made into museums. There is tragic poetry in the camera study of the Tchaikovsky museum curator as he salvages a bust of the composer from the snow, where it has been lying beside a score of Lohengrin.

The shivering Nazi captives seem vanquished not only by the Moscow defenders but vanquished, in a realer sense, by the thinking of their leaders, victims of delusions. Here are young men whose mentalities have been warped and deranged from youth by a doctrine of nihilism. Perhaps the most significant implication of "Moscow Strikes Back" is that although the arms of the United Nations are now being used to check the physical aspects of this threat to our freedom and our right to the enjoyment of a worldwide cultural heritage, the final victory over ravaged and brutalized and terrorized mentalities will only be accomplished by the power of a greater idea, the universality of a greater compassion, and the spirituality of a higher vision.

'Band' to Resume Friday

Performances of George Abbott's new show, "Beat the Band," which have been omitted at the Shubert since Monday night, because of the indisposition of Jack Whiting, are announced to resume Friday night. Alfred Drake is being added to the company in Mr. Whiting's place.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—No performance tonight.
Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.
Wilbur—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Majestic—"Pirates of Penzance," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and short subjects. 2, 5, 8. "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.
Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Selected short subjects.
Fenway—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "A-Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern, 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.
Keith Memorial—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:37, 6:43, 9:50.
Kenmore—"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich. 2:45, 6, 9:40. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Nussey, 1, 4:30, 8.
Metropolitan—"Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 12:00, 3, 5:45, 8:30.
Modern—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2:05, 4:50.
Old South Newsreel—"Hitler's Plan." "Mr. Strauss Takes a Walk," Kaltenborn and McCrary, shorts, newsreel. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20.
Paramount—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "A-Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.
R. K. O. Boston—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and John Payne. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:05. Stage show: 12:55, 3:20, 6:10, 9:10.
Scollay—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, 1:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 10:25, a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.
South Station Theater—"Kate Smith," "The Incredible Stranger," "Sports," "Another Film of the Speaking Animals," "Ray Whitely and His Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern, 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:00. "The World at War," 11:48 a. m., 2:48, 5:48, 8:48.
Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
Telepix—"Mr. Blabbermouth," "Swan Lake Ballet," "Kitchen Quiz," "Aslab's Races," "The Incredible Stranger," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Moscow Strikes Back," commentary by Edward G. Robinson. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:35. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.
Tremont—"David Harum," 9:10 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10:05.
Uptown—"Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:40, 6:06, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 9:05, 11:35, a. m., 2:45, 5:20, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pigeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Juke Box Jennie." Ken Murray. "Romance on the Range," Gabby Hayes. 1:40, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Tazan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Juke Girl." Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Panther's Claw." 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Desperate Chance," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:50, 8. "Gentlemen After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 3:25, 9:35.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 2, 5, 8.
Coolidge Corner: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 5, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. Continuous 1-11.
University: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "New Wine," Ilona Massey. "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot. 2, 7.
Strand: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 3:23, 9:23. "Battle of Midway." 5:04, 9:04.
Codman Square: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 7:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 3:24, 8:19. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2:05, 7, 9:45.
Park: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 3:15, 9:10. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis.
Hyde Park: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 2, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall. "You're Telling Me," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 8:15. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 4, 9:45.
LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne. "Borrowed Hero." Continuous from dusk to midnight.
MALDEN—Granada: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable. 2:50, 5:53, 8:56. Short subjects.
Mystic: "Lady Gangster." 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:07, 9:02. "Moonlight Masquerade," Eddie Foy, Jr. 1:15, 7:40.
Orpheum: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyyn Douglas. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:35. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 8:30. "Smart Alecks," Bobby Jordan. 2:15, 7, 9:55.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:20, 9:20. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:50, 7:50.
MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Mississippi Gambler." 1:30, :30.
Medford: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 9:30. "There's One Born Every Minute," Peggy Moran, Tom Brown. 2:35, 6:40, 10.
MELROSE — Melrose: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason, Jack Durant. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK — Colonial: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Needham: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Gentlemen After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Ships with Wings," John Clements. 2, 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "Hillbilly, Blitzkrieg," Bud Duncan, C. Nassarro. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 2, 8.
Strand: "Cross Road." William Powell, Hedy Lamarr, "Mokey," Donna Reed. 2, 8.
REVERE — Revere: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Breda Joyce. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.
SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "We Go Fast," Ray Bolger. John Carroll. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Walter Pidgeon. "I Was Framed." 2, 8.
Strand: "Navy Blue and Gold," Robert Young, James Stewart. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville. 2:00, 7:34. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:18, 9:03.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Valez. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" J. Allen, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 3, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 3:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:30, 7:45.
WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Hardwick, Ralph Bellamy.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES
TREMONT — VERONICA LAKE SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — DAVID HARUM
NORMANDIE — GUY KIBBEE SCATTERBRAIN RIDES AGAIN — ISLE OF MISSING MEN
BIJOU — TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — TAKE A LETTER
NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS EVENTS — HITLER'S PLAN
SQUARE MYS. 1000 — GLADDAGE & COSMETICS BELLE STARR — TO BE OR NOT TO BE
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WOOLLEY McDOWALL BAXTER
"THE PIED PIPER"
Plus "ESCAPE FROM CRIME"

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The Key to a Second Front?
THE FIGHTING FRENCH
THE MARCH OF TIME

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH—Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today
SEASON'S FIRST COMEDY HIT
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WILBUR • Evgs. 8:30 • Mat. Sat.
Oscar Serlin presents
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LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
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PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evgs.: $1.10-$2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 85c-$2.20

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Boston Comic Opera Co. in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPENS TONIGHT, 8:30
"IOLANTHE"
THURS., FRI. EVE.-SAT. MAT. & EVE.
EVES. Incl. 90th: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20; WED. MATS.: 55c, 85c, $1.10; COLUMBUS DAY & SAT. MATS.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.).
OPENS SUNDAY EVE.
'Trial by Jury' and 'H.M.S. Pinafore'
Holiday Matinee Monday

COLONIAL—Beg. Mon., Oct. 12. Mats. Thurs. Sat.
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A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS
Based on a story by Robert Ayre
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LILLIAN GISH
STUART ERWIN
CLAIBORNE FOSTER
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Greer Garson Walter Pidgeon
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Folk Festival at 3:30 and 8:30
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 656,715
1942 volume to date 81,045,540
1941 volume to date 100,515,283

Stocks Firm; Leaders Up On Volume Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Bullish forces took command in the stock market today and pushed up industrial leaders fractions to around 2 points.

Irregularly higher tendencies prevailed at the opening. There was a subsequent let-down on light profit taking, then bids began to come in for steels, motors and other pivotals in contrast to the recent big demand for low-priced performers. Dealings, lively at intervals, slowed now and then but transfers for the full proceedings were in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 shares for the first time this year. Favorites were at or near the day's best in the final hour with new year's highs well distributed.

The Senate's leniency in its corporate tax provisions, as much as anything else, brokers suggested, turned the market tide toward optimism. In addition, the war news was considered more hopeful than usual, and inflation ideas still were an argument for the ownership of securities.

Utilities, sluggish the greater part of the time, came back at the last on word the Senate had agreed to permit these companies to deduct preferred stock dividends in computing net income for surtax purposes. Gold mines rallied in the morning, but eventually lost their buoyancy.

Propping sentiment was the sale of two stock exchange memberships, one for $24,000 and the other for $25,000, up $3,000 and $4,000, respectively. The last transaction equalled the highest price paid in 1942 thus far.

Stocks in the new high division included General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oil (NJ), Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Paramount Pictures and International Nickel.

Prominent on the upside were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Santa Fe, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, North American, du Pont and the senior issues of American Water Works, Electric Power & Light, Commonwealth & Southern and Public Service of New Jersey.

Rising in the curb were Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, International Petroleum, Aluminum, Ltd., Creole Petroleum, Pantepec and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Among laggards were Sherwin Williams, Phoenix Securities and Brewster Aero.

Rail Bonds Favored

Low-priced railroad issues contributed generously to the advancing side of the bond market today as the main corporate list held in a narrow range with an indefinite trend near the final hour.

U. S. Government securities were more active over the counter following disclosure of details of the forthcoming Treasury financing consisting of $4,000,000,000 of various types of securities.

The low priced rails were higher on balance with greatest activity in the Friscos, Missouri Pacifics and Denver & Rio Grandes.

Individual gainers of fractions or more included Boston & Maine 4½s, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s, North Western general mortgage 5s, Rock Island refunding 4s, and New Orleans Texas & Mexico 5s. Industrial and utility issues were quiet and steady. A few South Americans were in demand at higher prices in the foreign division.

N. Y. Exchange Seat Sells at Year's High

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The price of a New York Stock Exchange membership advanced to $25,000 today, equalling the best price of the year recorded in January.

Transfer of a membership at this figure was after an earlier sale today at $24,000 for a single seat. The previous sale was at $21,000. The year's low value of $17,000 was established a few months ago.

Wall Street circles credited the improvement in the market for stock exchange memberships to a recent rise in trading volume in shares and low-priced railroad bonds.

Grain Prices Show Losses in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP) — Wheat and rye prices sagged to lows for the past month and corn quotations were the lowest since last December as the grain market retreated today following announcement that government loan rates for major cereals would not be increased this season.

Losses amounting to almost a cent were posted early in the session. Thereafter, prices steadied and rallied fractionally at times due to short covering.

Morrill Dividend Halved

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., meat packers, meeting here declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock payable October 31 to stockholders of record October 15. This represented a cut in half from the quarterly rate of 50 cents a share prevailing since 1938.

Brazilian Banks Re-open

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 8 (AP)—The banks of Brazil re-opened today after a seven-day moratorium during which the Government put into effect a series of decrees intended to place the Republic on a sound financial footing.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	5	43¾	43¾	43¾	
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	10	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	Oct 5
14½	10	Addressog (1)	8	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Alaska Juneau	26	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Co	5	⅓	⅓	⅓	
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	2	5½	5½	5½	
6	3½	Allf'gpf530wd	13	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
17	9⅜	Allegh pr pf	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	16	Allegh L $1.20a	14	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅞
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 6
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	140	139	139½	+1
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 6
15⅜	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅜w	16	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
6½	4	Allied St .45a	5	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	Oct 7
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾w	12	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾w	8	18⅛	18	18½	+ ⅛
1½	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Oct 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 3½8	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
63½	43	Amerada Pet 2	10	65½	64½	65½	+2¼
23¼	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	2	22½	22½	22½	Oct 7
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	6	43¾	43¼	43¾	
8½	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	28	28	28	+ ½
2¼	1¼	Am Cable & R	4	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
70½	56⅜	Am Can (3)	7	65¾	65	65¾	+ ¾
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	171¼	171¼	—1¾
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	20	28	27½	27½	— ½
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5½e	5	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ ¾
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	2	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	4	16½	16¾	16½	
14¼	8⅞	Am Distill	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Am Encaus Til	15	1⅜	1⅜	1½	+ ⅜
6	3¼	Am Enka ⅛e	2	5	5	5	Oct 7
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	26	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	16¼	Am FPGpf .90k	9	38¾	38	38	— ⅜
43¾	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	13	43¾	42⅞	43	— ⅜
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	37	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼w	7	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	3	49½	49½	49½	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	— ¾
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	9	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Oct 1
11¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	26	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ½
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	2	81	80¾	81	+ ¾
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	8	12	12	12	
6⅝	4	Am M & Met	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	8	19½	19¼	19½	
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	28	¾	⅛	¾	
26¼	15½	APL$6p33¼k	27	20½	18⅞	20½	+1¾
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	24	18⅜	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅞
5½	3¾	Am R&S .15e	53	5½	5¾	5½	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	23	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
⅞	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛e	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
10½	6¾	Am Seat ⅛e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 6
4	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	42	41	42	+1¼
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	141	141	141	Oct 7
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	35	35	35	Oct 5
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1¾	39	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ¾
12	9¾	Am Stores ¾e	3	10½	10½	10¾	Oct 7
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	E6	86	E6	Oct 6
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	35	125	122⅛	125	+2⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	42	41¾	42	+1
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	11	43¾	42¾	43¾	+1¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅜	133	133⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	6¾	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
33	22	Am Visc (2)	30	29¼	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	40	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	3	48½	47¾	48½	+2½
5½	3¾	Am Woolen	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
76⅛	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	59½	59¼	59½	+1½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	40	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	AmZ pr pf3¾k	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 16
28⅜	22⅜	Anaconn (1½e)	70	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ½
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	2	16½	16½	16½	Oct 6
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ⅜e	3	10½	10	10½	+ ¾
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1¾	1¾	Oct 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Oct 7
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
4½	2½	Armour Ill	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	4	47½	47	47¼	+ ⅜
66	45	Arm Isl pf	o	47	46½	46⅞	Oct 6
25¼	21	Armstrong ¾e	29	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Oct 6
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	6	6	6	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	71½	71½	71½	+1½
63	53	ADG2pf16¾k	1	70	70	70	Sep 29
27⅛	20	Associates I 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	47½	Atchison 3½e	43	52⅞	51⅞	52¾	+1¼
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5			71¾	72	— ½
34	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g			33½	34	+1
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g			24	24	+ ¾
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	4	42¾	42¾	42¾	Oct 7
43½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	7	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	105	105	105	Oct 6
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	Oct 6
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	2	1⅞	2	Oct 3
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	43	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	21	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 6
11¾	6¾	Barber Asphalt	7	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2	5	5	5	Oct 6
11½	8¾	Barnsdall .60	101	11⅞	11	11¾	+ ¾
18¼	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1a	50	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
25⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	4	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ½
104⅝	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	81½	81½	81½	
8⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	10	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	64	35	34	34⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52½	52½	52½	Oct 1
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	22	22	22	Oct 7
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½se	59	59	57⅞	58½	+1
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	110	110	110	— ½
25	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	2	25	25	25	Oct 5
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	15	6¼	6	6¼	— ½
14¼	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13	13	13	
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	38	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ¼
36	25	Bohn A&B (2)	7	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+1⅞
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	15	14¾	14¾	
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	6	22¼	22½	22¼	— ⅜
27½	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	10	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	29	29	29	+ ¾
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	20¼	20½	20½	Oct 3
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	18	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
20¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	21	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅞
32½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 6
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	35	35	35	— ¼
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 28
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	5	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅜
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Sep 30
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	8	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ½
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	15	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5¾	Budd Wh(1⅛e)	11	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	14	14	14	Oct 7
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Oct 7
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	6	26	25¾	26	+ ¾
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	4	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	3	55	54½	54½	— ½
8⅞	6⅛	Burr Add .45e	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	2	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
21½	19¼	Butler pf 1½g	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	32	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9⅜	6½	Byers (AM)	7	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ¼
15⅛	10	Byron Jk ¾se	4	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛

C

19¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½e	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	23	¾	⅝	⅝	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	45	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wtr ¾se	3	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
12⅞	9½	Canada Dr .60	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
5¾	3⅜	Canadian Pac	46	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	3	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
3	1¾	Capital Ad A	7	3	3	3	Oct 6
27¾	22½	Carpen S (2e)	1	26¾	26½	26¾	+1
3	2¼	Carrier-C .15e	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
72	54¾	Case (J I) (3e)	2	70	70	70	+ ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	10	37½	36½	37½	+ ⅞
22½	15	Celanese 1⅓e	14	23½	22½	23½	+1⅛
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ⅓	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	6	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1¼	Cent RR ¾	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 7
18	11	Cen Violeta 1a	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 6
⅛	⅛	Century Rib M	5	3	2⅞	3	Oct 7
34½	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
2½	1¼	Cert-teed Prod	8	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
18	14½	Champ Pa ½e	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	Oct 6
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
36⅝	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	18	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
198	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	Oct 7
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	15	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf 5½k	9	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	
6½	4½	Chi Mail ¼sg	1	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	4	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37½	37½	37½	+1
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½g	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rt Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 4pf	4	1¼	1	1	
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
11⅜	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
15¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Childs Co	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Oct 7
65⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾se	110	65	63	64⅜	+1⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	4	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2¾	2½	2⅝	
37	28	Clark Eq 2½e	3	38⅞	38¼	38¼	+1¼
29	22	ClevG.B.(1e)	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	8	42½	41¼	42⅜	+ ⅜
36½	25⅞	Clett P 1¾e	12	32	31⅜	31⅜	
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	6	78¾	77	78½	+2
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	+1
15⅝	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	5	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
17	10⅝	Collins & A	14	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
29	22	ClevG.B.(1e)	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	8	42½	41¾	42⅜	+ ⅜
36½	25⅞	Clett P 1¾e	12	32	31⅜	31⅜	
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	6	78¾	77	78½	+2
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	+1
15⅛	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	5	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
17	10⅝	Collins & A	14	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	4	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .90e	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	76	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	9	39½	36½	39½	+3⅛
10	5½	Columbia Pict	62	11	10	10¾	+ ⅜
3.½	24	Colum Ppf2¾e	1	34¾	34¾	34¼	+1⅛
75	51	Colum Carb 3a	3	75	75	75	
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
101	91½	Comi C pf 4½	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Oct 2
28½	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	19	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
105¼	100¼	Comi Texpf 4½	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 2
9⅞	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	63	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	51	¼	⅛	¼	+ ⅛
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	26	32¼	30¼	31⅝	+1⅛
23¾	17½	Com Ed 1.60e	20	20¾	20	20¼	— ¼
3½	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 7
66	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	86	86	86	Oct 7
9	7¾	Dixie-Vort ¾e	2	8	8	8	Sep 23
23¼	16⅝	Doehler 1⅓e	1	22	22	22	
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.70e	71	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	5	69½	69	69	
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	1	118½	118⅜	118⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	13½	Dresser M ¾e	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¾	Dunhill Int	6	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Oct 7
144	102¾	du Pont 3½e	27	123¼	121½	123¼	+2¼
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	1	126	126	126	Oct 7
28½	16¼	East Air Lines	15	29¼	27¾	29¼	+1½
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	4	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
141	108	Eastman (5)	5	136¾	135	126¾	+ ¾
34	26	Eaton Mfg 3	3	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅞
15	11	Edis Bros .80	1	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
1½	⅛	EI&M In .06e	2	1½	1½	1½	
28¾	20¾	El Auto 1¾e	6	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ½
13⅜	10⅜	Elec Boat ½se	47	13¾	13	13¼	+ ¼
1⅜	⅜	El Pow & Lt	8	1¼	1½	1¼	+ ⅛
32¾	15	El P&L $6 pf	16	28	26	27¼	+ ½
35¼	17¼	El P&L $7 pf	19	32	30	31¼	+1¼
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	2	32½	32½	32½	
26⅜	19¼	El Paso G 2.40	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
49	39¾	Endl-John 5	1	45	45	45	+ ½
3½	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	13	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
66	40	Eng PS$5pf 5	1	58	58	58	Oct 7
73	46	EPS3½se5½g	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅞
¼	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	3	¼	¼	¼	
9½	4⅞	Erie RR ½pe	8	9⅛	9	9	
9	3⅞	Erie RR ct ½pe	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
35	3s 80	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s 47	101	101	101
1	Adams Exp 4 s 46 st	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
84	Alleghany 4s 44 Mod	88⅛	88	88½
27	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72⅜	72¼	72⅜
	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
16	Am & For P 5s 2030	78⅜	78	78⅛
2	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
4	Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
3	Am T & T 3s 56	107½	107½	107½
27	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅝	100⅞
4	Am W W & 4s 75	84	84	84
5	Arm Del 4s 57	102¾	102¾	102⅝
4	Arm Del 4s 58	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
17	Atl & Birm 4s 33	111¾	111⅝	111¾
23	A C Line 1st 4s 52	103½	103⅛	103⅛
17	A C Line cit 4s 52	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
6	A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	64¼	64¼
14	A C Line 5s 45	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
2	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Atl Refin 3s 53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	B&O 1st mig 4½ st	61½	60¾	60¾
64	B&O 95 st J	30½	30	30½
19	B&O 95 st C	34½	34¼	34⅜
11	B&O 2000 st D	30¼	30	30
46	B&O 96 st F	30¼	30	30½
72	B&O cv 60 st	25	24⅝	24⅝
14	B&O 4s 48	59⅛	59	58½
13	B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	60	49⅞	50
14	B&O S W 50 st	40½	40	40½
30	BeneficialLoan 2¼s 50	99	98½	98½
3	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1	Boston&Me 5s 67	76	76	76
8	Boston&Me 5s 75	89½	89½	89½
94	Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¼	39	39
3	Boston&Me 4s 60	72¾	72¾	72¾
2	Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	34	34	34
3	Bklyn Edis 3½s 66	106½	106½	106½
1	Bklyn Un Gas 6s 47	104	104	104
19	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
1	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	80½	80¼	80¼
3	Buf R&P 57 st	36⅛	36	36
63	Bur C R&No 5s 34	12¼	11¾	11¾
148	Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
1	Bush Term 5s 55	59½	59½	59½
2	Bush Term 4s 52	81¼	81¼	81¼
12	Can Sou 5s 62	80½	80¼	80¼
3	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
6	Can Pac 5s 54	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
8	Can Pac 4½s 46	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
8	Can Pac 4½s 60	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
29	Can Pac 4s perp	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
6	Celanese 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
3	Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	35	35	35
39	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7½	7¾
89	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20½	20	20½
7	Cen Ga 5s 45	65	65	65
15	Cen Pacc 5s 60	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¼	82	82
10	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	21	21	21
18	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	21¾	19	19¾
3	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	19	19	19
5	Certain-td 5½s 48	91¼	91¼	91¼
117	Chi & Alton 3s 49	24	23⅜	24
2	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75	75	78
4	CB&Q 4½s 77	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
47	CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80¼	80¼
10	CB&Q 1¾s ser J 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
39	CB&Q 4s III 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Chi & E Ill ine 97	32⅜	32⅜	32½
3	ChiGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	37½	37½
9	ChiGtWest 4s 88	66½	66	66
31	Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	67¾	67¾	67¾
26	Chi I & L 5s 47	32	31½	32
1	Chi I & L 5s 66	31½	31½	31½
244	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛
17	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
11	CM&SP 4½s 89F	44¼	44¼	44¼
11	CM&SP 4½s 89C	44¼	43¾	44¼
	CM&SP 4½s 89E	44¼	44	44¼
10	CM&SP gen 4s 89	43¾	43⅛	43⅛
	CM&SP 3½s 89 B	42	42	42
35	Chi&NW 4½s 36	42¾	42⅜	42¾
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26¼	26	26
36	Chi&NW gn 5s 87	26	25⅝	25⅞
13	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4	4	4
14	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25½	25⅛	25⅛
21	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25	25	25
17	Chi & NW 4s 87	34¾	34⅛	34¼
24	Chi & NW 3½s 87E	34	34	34
10	Chi&NW 3½s 87 reg	32¾	32¾	32¾
79	CRI&P 4½s 52A	19⅜	19	19⅜
18	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5	4⅞	4⅞
20	CRI&P 4s 88	32	31½	32
25	CRI&P 4s 88 reg	28¾	28¾	28⅝
133	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18⅛	17¾	18
5	CTh Rfg & Ref rfg 5s 60	62¾	62⅜	62½
5	CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¾
4	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96	95½	95⅞
4	Childs Co 5s 43	44¼	44¼	44½
	Choc Okl & G 5s 52	29	29	29
3	Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
9	CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	48	48¼
1	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	72¾	72¼	72½
8	Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	68½	68½	68½
3	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67¾	67¾	67¾
24	ClevUnTerm 4½s 7C	61½	61½	61½
20	Col & So 4½s 80	27	26⅞	27
59	Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	92¼	92¼
36	Colum Gas & El 5s 61	88¼	88¼	88¼
17	ComlMack inc 69ww	38½	38	38½
20	Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105½	105½
2	Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
11	Con Oil cv 2½s 51	104	104	104
5	Con Rl 4s 56	36½	36½	36½
6	Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	110¾	110¾
5	Crane 2¾s 50	101	101	101
1	Crucible Stl 3½s 55	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	31	31	31
2	Dayton P & L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
160	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅞	59⅜	59⅜
1	Del P & L 4¼s 69	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	D & R G 4s 36	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
85	D & R G 4s 46	22	22	22
10	D & R G West 5s 55	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
62	D & RGW3s55Asd	3⅜	3½	3⅜
83	D&R G West 5s 78	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜
10	D Moin & FtD 4s 35 ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5	Det Ed 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
7	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25	25	25
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
61	El Paso & SW 5s 65	68	68	68
	Erie 4½s 2015	54⅜	54⅜	54½
1	Erie 4s 95	91¾	91½	91½
2	Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
	Fla E Cst 5s 74	19¼	19	19¼
2	Gn & Ala cn 5s 45	19	18¾	19
2	Goodrich 4½s 56	105¼	105¼	106⅛
	Goth Stk Ho 5s 46	94	94	94
21	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 48	101¾	101	101¾
	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84	84	84
17	Gt Nor 4½s 46 G	97⅞	97	97⅛
2	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
5	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74¼	74⅛	74¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	O Bay & W deb B	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Gulf M & Ot 4s 75	70	70	70
2	Gulf M&Oh ing 3012	73½	73½	73½
1	Hocks V 4½s 39	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
13	Housatonic 5s 37	89	87	89
1	Houst'nOilTex 4½s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
28	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	45	44⅝	45
37	Hudd&Man rfg 5s 57	44⅛	44⅛	44½
30	Hudd&Man inc 5s 5	18½	18½	18½
8	Ill Cen 3½s 52	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
2	Ill Cen 4s 51	91¾	91¾	91¾
20	Ill Cen 4s 53	84	83¾	84
23	Ill Cen 4s 53	84	83⅝	84
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48	47½	47½
30	Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛
11	Ill Cen 5s 55	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
1	Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	88	88	88
5	Ill Cen St L 3s 51	88	88	88
24	IC&CBL&NO 5s 63A	80½	80	80½
17	IC&CBL&NO 4½s 63	48½	48	48¼
1	Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	Interlake I cv 4s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
60	Int Gt Nor 1 s/6s 52	3½	3	3
12	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 62	38	37½	37½
15	Int Gt Nor 8s 56B	36½	36⅝	36⅝
19	Int Gt Nor 8s 56C	36⅝	36½	36⅝
1	Int Gt Nor 6½ cv 4s 44	35¾	35¾	35¾
7	Int Paper 6s 55	104½	104⅝	104⅝
1	Int T&T 4½s 52	58½	58½	58½
20	Int T&T 5s 55	60⅝	60¼	60⅛
3	James F&Clea 4s 59	50	50	50
10	Jones&LaughlSt3¼s61	86½	86½	86½
20	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	97	96⅝	96⅝
8	KcFtS&M 4s 36 ctf	66	65½	66
1	K C South 5s 50	72½	72½	72½
3	K C South 3s 50	63¾	63¾	63¾
3	K C Term 4s 60	109⅝	109⅛	109⅝
2	Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	84½	84⅛	84½
27	Lac Gas 5½s 53	91¾	91	91¾
10	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	91¾	91½	91¾
9	Leh & NY 4s 45	80	79¾	80
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 64	72¾	72¾	72½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 75 st	73½	73½	73½
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38½	38½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34½	34½
13	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
4	Leh Val Terms 5s 51	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
4	Libby McN&L 4s 55	104	104	104
14	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅝	98¼	98¼
8	Long Isl rfg Mem 4s 49 st	98⅝	98¼	98¼
10	Louisia&Ark 5s 69	80½	80½	80½
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101	101	101
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	Mich Cen 3½s 51	70¾	70¾	70¾
39	MilSparta&NW 4s 47	31½	31	31
1	MSP&SSMarie 4s 47	6	6	6
2	MSP&SSM ar 5½s 49	2	2	2
5	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
182	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	17	16¾	16⅞
22	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	37½	37¾	37½
1	M-K-Tex ad 5s 67	20¾	20¾	20¾
16	M-K-Tex 4½s 78	32¾	32¾	32¾
15	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31½	31½	31½
5	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	31½	31½	31½
76	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4	3¾	3¾
36	Mo Pac 5s 65 ct	39¼	38½	39
3	Mo Pac5s 65 A ct	39	38¾	39
298	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	39¼	38¾	39
212	Mo Pac 5s 78G	39¾	38¾	39
34	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	39¾	39	39
	Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
181	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38¾	38½	38¾
12	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
80	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9	8⅞	8⅞
10	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
4	Mor&Essex 5s 55	38⅝	38⅛	38¼
1	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
75	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	31⅛	31	31⅜
3	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¾	105¼	105¾
11	Nat Distill 3½s 49	100¾	100¼	100½
1	Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
11	N Eng RR 5s 45	70	69½	69½
30	N Eng RR 4s 45	67¼	67⅛	67¼
1	NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	N Orl&NE 4½s 52	83	83	83
7	N Orl Term 4s 53	82⅞	81½	82⅞
97	NO Tex&Mex 5½s 54	57⅞	57½	57¾
5	NO Tex&M 5s 35A	46	46	46
234	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	55	55⅛	55
8	NO Tex&M 5s B 54 ct	50	50	50
	NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	55	53⅜	55
24	NO Tex&M 4s 56	52	52	52
43	NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¼	53⅞	54⅛
63	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅞	48½	48¾
3	NYC cn 98	54	53¾	53¾
1	NYC 3¾s 46	98⅜	98¼	98¼
5	NYC cv 3½s 52	67½	67½	67½
4	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	67½	67½	67½
2	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¾	49¾	49¾
9	NY Chi & St L 6s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	NYChi& StL 5½s 74A	76	76	76
14	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅞	62½	62½
5	N Y Connect 3½s 65	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
7	NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63¼	63¼
1	NY Edis 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
9	NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58	58	58
10	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47¾	47⅜	47⅝
1	NYNH&H cit 6s 40	59¼	59¼	59¼
46	NYNH&H 4½s 67	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	NYNH&H 4s 47	38¼	38¼	38¼
9	NYNH&H 4s 55	38¼	38¼	38½
7	NYNH&H 4s 56	38½	38½	38½
2	NYNH&H 4s 57	8	8¾	8¾
3	NYNH&H 3½s 54	35¾	35¾	35¾
5	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	35¾	35¾	35¾
35	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7¾	7½	7¾
13	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8½	8½
5	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102½	102½	103
110	Norf&Sou cv5s 2014	46⅜	46	46¼
131	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66½
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55½	55½
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55½	55½	55½
1	Nor Pac 4½ 2047	51	51	51
8	Nor Pac 4s 37	74¼	74	74
8	Nor Pac 3 2047	42¼	42	42¼
5	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
23	Ohio Ed 4½s 69	107¾	107	107¼
5	Ohio Eu 3¾s 72	108¼	108⅛	108¼
2	OreRR & Nov 4s 46	106¼	106¼	106½
7	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107	107
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	P & E & E 4½s 66	109	109	109
8	Pac G & E 3½s 66	109	109	109
8	Pac G & E 4s 64	113¼	113½	113½
60	Para Pict 4s 56	100½	100½	100½
2	Pen Co 4s 63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Pen Co Sas 3½s 60	105	105	105
298	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	39¼	38¾	39
212	Mo Pac 5s 78G	39¾	38¾	39
34	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	39¾	39	39
	Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
181	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38¾	38½	38¾
12	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
80	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9	8⅞	8⅞
10	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
4	Mor&Essex 5s 55	38⅝	38⅛	38¼
1	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
75	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	31⅛	31	31⅜
3	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¾	105¼	105¾
11	Nat Distill 3½s 49	100¾	100¼	100½
1	Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
11	N Eng RR 5s 45	70	69½	69½
30	N Eng RR 4s 45	67¼	67⅛	67¼
1	NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	N Orl&NE 4½s 52	83	83	83
7	N Orl Term 4s 53	82⅞	81½	82⅞
97	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	57⅞	57½	57¾
5	NO Tex&M 5s 35A	46	46	46
234	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	55	55⅛	55
8	NO Tex&M 5s B 54 ct	50	50	50
	NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	55	53⅜	55
24	NO Tex&M 4s 56	52	52	52
43	NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¼	53⅞	54⅛
63	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅞	48½	48¾
3	NYC cn 98	54	53¾	53¾
1	NYC 3¾s 46	98⅜	98¼	98¼
5	NYC cv 3½s 52	67½	67½	67½
4	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	67½	67½	67½
2	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¾	49¾	49¾
9	NY Chi & St L 6s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	NYChi& StL 5½s 74A	76	76	76
14	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅞	62½	62½
5	N Y Connect 3½s 65	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
7	NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63¼	63¼
1	NY Edis 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
9	NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58	58	58
10	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47¾	47⅜	47⅝
1	NYNH&H cit 6s 40	59¼	59¼	59¼
46	NYNH&H 4½s 67	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	NYNH&H 4s 47	38¼	38¼	38¼
9	NYNH&H 4s 55	38¼	38¼	38½
7	NYNH&H 4s 56	38½	38½	38½
2	NYNH&H 4s 57	8	8¾	8¾
3	NYNH&H 3½s 54	35¾	35¾	35¾
5	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	35¾	35¾	35¾
35	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7¾	7½	7¾
13	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8½	8½
5	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102½	102½	103
110	Norf&Sou cv5s 2014	46⅜	46	46¼
131	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66½
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55½	55½
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55½	55½	55½
1	Nor Pac 4½ 2047	51	51	51
8	Nor Pac 4s 37	74¼	74	74
8	Nor Pac 3 2047	42¼	42	42¼
5	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
23	Ohio Ed 4½s 69	107¾	107	107¼
5	Ohio Eu 3¾s 72	108¼	108⅛	108¼
2	OreRR & Nov 4s 46	106¼	106¼	106½
7	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107	107
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	P & E & E 4½s 66	109	109	109
8	Pac G & E 3½s 66	109	109	109
8	Pac G & E 4s 64	113¼	113½	113½
60	Para Pict 4s 56	100½	100½	100½
2	Pen Co 4s 63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Pen Co Sas 3½s 60	105	105	105
1	Phila Co 4½s 61	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
45	Ph Read C&I 4s 49	10½	10½	10½
	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31½	31½	31½
5	Philip Morris 3s 62	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	PCC & SL 5s 70 A	106	106	106

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	PCC & SL 5s 70 B	106½	106½	106½
2	Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	86½	86½	86½
5	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	87½	87½	87½
2	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87	86¾	87
2	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110½	110	110
4	Readg 4½s 97 A	77¾	77¾	77¾
5	Readg 4½s 97 B	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80¾	80¼	80¼
1	Republic Steel 5½s 54	106	106	106
2	Republic Steel 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
1	Republic Steel 4½s 56	103¾	102⅝	102⅝
30	Revere Cop&B 3¼s& 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
41	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	63¾	62⅝	63½
	Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	30⅜	30	30¼
2	RI Ark & La 4½s 34	18⅝	18½	18⅝
104	StLIMASeaBrCG 33	77	76¾	77
7	StLPeo&NWInt68	41	41	41½
41	St LSF 5s 50B	22½	22	23⅜
19	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	23¼	23	23⅛
483	StLSF 4½s 78	22⅞	22½	22⅝
6	StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	22⅜	22⅛	22⅞
287	StLSF 4s 50A	21¾	21½	21¾
3	St LSF 4s 50A ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
9	StLSW 5s 52	84½	84⅝	84½
21	StLSW rfg 5s 90	36⅜	36	36½
1	St LSW 2d cm 4s sd	78¼	78¼	78¼
15	StP&KC ShL4½s41	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
47	Seab A L cn 6s 45	13	12⅞	13
11	Sea AL 6s 45 ct	12¼	12	12
25	Sea AL 4s 50 st	24	24	24
6	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	10	9½	10
21	Sea-AllPia 6s 35A ct	10¼	9⅝	10½
8	Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞
6	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
4	So Pac 4½s 68	54½	54	54
48	Sou Pac 4½s 81	54	53½	53¾
18	So Pac 4½s 68	54	53⅝	53⅞
10	So Pac rfg 4s 55	71⅝	7½	71⅝
35	So Pac ctf 4s 49	69	68⅝	68⅞
70	So Pac 3½s 46	92½	92⅛	92⅛
85	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
9	So Pac SPTer 4s 50	87½	87⅜	87⅛
10	South Ry 6½s 56	91¼	91	91
8	South Ry gen 6s 56	87½	87½	87¼
26	South Ry en 5s 94	92¾	92½	92⅝
48	South Ry gen 4s 56	67½	67¼	67½
2	South Ry Mem 5s 96	65	64⅜	65
3	So Ry 4s St L 51	81⅜	81½	81⅜
1	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	90½	90⅛	90½
37	Spok Int 4½s 2013A	39	39	39
2	Studebaker cv 6s 45	109	109	109
7	T StE A St L 5s 60	109	109	109
1	Texark&FtSm3½s50	88¼	88¼	88¼
9	Tex Corp 3s 65	106	105½	105¾
84	Tex & Pac 5s 77P	65⅛	64¾	65⅛
18	Tex & Pac 5s 79 ct	65	64¾	65
20	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65	64¾	65
28	Third Ave aj 5s 60	31¼	31	31
5	Third Ave 4s 60	59½	59⅛	59½
4	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102½	102	102¼

Commerce and Finance

Fight for Federal Retail Sales Tax Temporarily Abandoned

Business and Industry

Paul Defends Advocacy Of Spending Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Underlining the New Deal concern that taxes, even in wartime, must not press too heavily on lowest income groups, Randolph Paul, general counsel for the Treasury Department, defended here last night his advocacy of the Treasury-sponsored spending tax and collection of income tax at its source, and his opposition to the sales tax and to Beardsley Ruml's pay-as-you-go plan.

Addressing the New York chapter of the American Statistical Association at the Woodstock Hotel, Mr. Paul stressed that "We must never lose sight of the fact that one of the major functions of taxation is to distribute an inevitable burden more equitably than inflation would distribute."

The $50 Billion Gap

In order to avoid inflation, he continued, the bill just passed to control wage rates and farm prices must be supplemented speedily by equally drastic action ending the growing gap between incomes available for spending and dwindling supplies of goods on which money might be spent. He estimated the disparity between goods and incomes would leave at least $50,000,000,000 to be taken in taxes or voluntarily saved by consumers in 1943, if the spiral of inflation was to be avoided.

Arguing for the collection of income taxes at their source, Mr. Paul held that since the levy now had become a "mass tax" with more than 30,000,000 persons expected to file returns next year, the tax should be adapted to the needs of the great bulk of wage earners who budget on a weekly or monthly rather than a yearly basis.

Therefore, he argued, the best way to minimize hardships and cut down delinquency would be to "provide for the deduction of income taxes currently from pay envelopes and dividend checks."

Mr. Paul said the Ruml plan was not truly a pay-as-you-go plan and would fail to put taxpayers on a current basis, as would the Treasury's proposed collection-at-the source methods. He claimed that under the Ruml plan the tax paid during the preceding year would have to be adjusted every year to take care of the year-to-year income variations, and hence the plan would require two returns and two sets of computations which, he held, would confuse the taxpayers.

Beneficial to Savers

Strongly advocating that the net income tax be supplemented "for the duration" with a spending tax, as proposed by the Treasury, he said the two taxes would constitute a flexible anti-inflation team. Marshaling his arguments for the spending levy, he said:

"The spending tax would be levied on the amount that individuals spend on consumer goods and services. It would provide for the complete exemption of individuals whose spendings are below specified amounts. It would be levied at progressive rates on spendings above these amounts.

"Because it is levied on spendings rather than income, it would give relief to persons who are devoting a large part of their income to the repayment of debt, payment of life insurance premiums, the purchase of war bonds and other forms of savings. Because savings in any form are exempt, the spendings tax gives individuals an incentive to save rather than to spend. The money which is saved is not taken as tax revenue, but it is removed from the spending stream.

Mr. Paul admitted the advantages of the sales tax in discouraging consumer spending, but argued that its burden would fall most heavily on persons with the lowest standards of living and least heavily on those with liberal incomes.

"From the point of view of the consumer there is little to choose between a 10 per cent rise in price occasioned by the imposition of a sales tax and a 10 per cent inflationary rise in price," he added.

Lack of Rails Seen Delaying Projects

WASHINGTON (AP) —A War Production Board official told a Senate subcommittee that the demand for rails occasioned by the war had exceeded "any prediction that could be made," and that lack of rails was delaying Government projects.

J. Widman Bertch, chief of the special salvage section of WPB's conservation division, testified that war needs for the last six months of 1942 originally were set at 49,310,000 feet, but were revised to 60,360,000 feet.

Only 33,900,000 feet actually had been allocated, he added.

"This emergency situation is so serious," he testified, "that the Army reports it had 76 construction projects in June, 68 in July, and 24 in August delayed because it couldn't obtain rails."

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Takes High Post

Klaas

Daniel P. Loomis

Appointed executive director of the Association of Western Railways. The association is composed of lines in the territory west of Chicago and the Mississippi River. Mr. Loomis formerly was assistant general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

Germany Copying American Freight Loading Methods

NEW YORK (AP) — Wartime freight loading operations in this country have become so efficient that Germany is copying them, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said in an interview.

Later, in a speech to members of the New York Traffic Club, Mr. Eastman cited that fast unloading of freight cars and capacity loading for transport as principal factors of American success in stepping up freight carrying.

"Two outstanding ways of getting more work out of freight cars are, first, to load and unload them promptly, and second, to load them as heavily as possible," Mr. Eastman said. "The first of these ways has been taken care of by the shippers and receivers with almost religious zeal."

The federal director declared that the ODT general order No. 1, requiring capacity load shipments, was solving the second problem.

"Its effect has been equivaleut to the addition of more than 70,000 box cars to the general supply," he asserted.

There is no surplus of locomotives, the transportation director declared, and the small surplus of freight cars is only enough for "a minimum margin of safety."

Mr. Eastman praised the railroads' "remarkable record" of more than 850 per cent increase in the movement of petroleum products to the eastern seaboard.

Army Officer to Be Questioned About S. American Rubber

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate subcommittee has called an Army medical officer for questioning about South American natural rubber resources in a session which Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma said he would insist be closed for "the protection of the witness."

Senator Thomas disclosed that the witness, Maj. Wendell S. Dove, was the man he told the committee last week had information that "all or a substantial part" of United States rubber needs could be obtained in South America.

Although the meeting was announced as an open one, Senator Thomas said he was certain Chairman Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa would agree to a secret session "in order to avoid any criticism of the witness by his superiors in the war department." Major Dove, he said, returned recently after 15 years in South America.

Senator Thomas termed the calling of the witness an answer to criticism directed against the committee by advocates of producing synthetic rubber from petroleum, who asserted that the farm state members were seeking to promote the use of grain alcohol.

"We are anxious to provide rubber from any and every source from which it can be made available," Senator Thomas told reporters.

Egg-Drying Prospects Seen Favorable After War

NEW YORK (AP)—Postwar prospects in the egg-drying industry were described as favorable by Dr. Charles K. Tucker, economics bureau head of the Borden Company.

War has caused production to increase about 40 times more than in 1940, he said, when "there were 18 plants drying eggs in the United States" with total output for the year of 7,400,000 pounds.

The War Production Board recently placed the number of plants now at 85 "with an annual capacity of 300 million pounds when operating 20 to 22 hours per day, 300 days per year" and stated that "total capacity will be further expanded to 350 million pounds," Dr. Tucker said.

"It now appears as if 20 per cent of the entire United States production of shell eggs and about 25 per cent of all those that are marketed this year will be dried," he added.

U. S. Offers $4 Billions Of Bonds, Notes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Treasury announced it is offering for sale today $4,000,000,000 of securities, comprising the largest single borrowing operation of the present war.

The borrowing, which will raise the Treasury debt above $95,000,000,000, will give investors a choice of two different types of securities.

They will be invited to buy either 2 per cent 8-10 year bonds or 1½ per cent four-year and two-month Treasury notes. Departing from usual practice, the Treasury assigned no quota to either type of issue, and announced that the $4,000,000,000 would be divided between the two issues in proportion to the preference shown by investors for the two types.

Another New Wrinkle

The financing contained another new wrinkle, designed to further the Government's policy of borrowing as much money as possible from all other types of investors before borrowing from banks.

Some economists contend that bank borrowing has inflationary possibilities. The new provision is that subscriptions of all other types of investors, except banks, will be filled in full, and banks will be sold only enough securities, if any, to make up $4,000,000,000 which the Treasury wants to borrow at this time. The only exception to this will be that bank subscriptions up to $25,000 each will be filled in full. This provision was designed only to help small banks.

Officials said that the Victory Fund Committee, an organization of commercial and investment bankers, has been asked to encourage nonbank investors to buy as many of these securities as possible, and also to encourage banks in areas away from New York and Chicago to participate. New York and Chicago banks have been running out of investment funds lately, because the rise of war industries has forced a shift in the usual flow of the nation's investment funds, which in the past have largely gone to the two big cities.

To Fit Bank Needs

While the Treasury sought to hold bank subscriptions to a minimum, it was also understood that it designed the 2 per cent eight to 10-year bond issue to fit the particular investment needs of banks which do have large supplies of investment funds. It was understood that the Treasury takes the view that when buying Government bonds, banks ought to buy bonds maturing in between seven and 10 years.

The Treasury began receiving subscriptions for the new securities the first thing this morning and will close the subscription books Friday night.

At least one more financing operation is expected by the Treasury this month because of the necessity of refunding $1,500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness which will come due for payment Nov. 1.

Officials added that the note issue, which bears 1½ per cent interest and matures in four years and two months, is identical with $1,118,000,000 worth of notes sold on June 5.

Management-Labor ODT Group Planned

WASHINGTON (AP) — Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation announced that a group of railway executives and labor heads would meet here October 29 to form a permanent management-labor committee to assist the ODT in solving wartime problems.

Railroad chiefs designated by the Association of American Railroads to attend the meeting were:

M. W. Clement, Pennsylvania Railroad; E. W. Scheer, Reading Railway; J. B. Hill, Louisville & Nashville Railroad; E. E. Norris, Southern Railway; H. W. Baldwin, Missouri-Pacific; and C. L. Denney, Northern Pacific.

Railway labor organization chiefs to attend are:

David B. Robertson, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; George M. Harrison, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Samuel J. Hogan, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; B. M. Jewell, Railway Employees department, American Federation of Labor; and A. F. Whitney, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Mr. Eastman said also that represenatives of the American Trucking Associations and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters would meet here October 23 to work out plans for a central management-labor committee in the motor truck industry.

WPB Halts Output of More Types of Refrigerators

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited manufacture of three additional types of commercial refrigeration equipment.

In addition to items whose manufacture was banned previously, the board ordered a halt to output of refrigerated display cases of all types; non-mechanical water-coolers with an ice capacity under 25 pounds; and low-temperature mechanical refrigerators having a net capacity between eight and 24 cubic feet, which are used for freezing and storage of food on farms. Production previously was permitted in restricted quantities.

The amended order permits sales of certain types of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment in the hands of dealers and manufacturers, including carbonated beverage dispensers, mechanical bottled beverage coolers, florist boxes, fountainette-type soda fountains, all refrigerated display cases, ice cream cabinets and several other items.

Mexico and U. S. Developing Better Economic Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A panamoric outline of the complex economic and commercial relations developing between Mexico and the United States, incident to the war and to the good-neighborliness of the two countries, was one of the most interesting aspects of the three-hour message of President Avila Camacho at the opening of Mexico's Congress.

The clear-cut review of trade, loan and investment developments of the past year, from September, 1941, was only one phase of the President's extensive discussion of all major national and international problems concerning Mexico. Because satisfactory economic relations for the basis of the "cordiality, confidence and mutual respect" between the two countries, as referred to by the President, the developments of this critical year are of particular significance.

Number of Agreements

The President referred to a number of agreements concluded during the period and of others pending. One of the most important of the latter is the trade treaty between the two countries which he said is now "in an advanced state" and would, he hoped, be terminated shortly to "the reciprocal benefit of the two Republics." Mexican and American experts are studying the number and importance of the Mexican and United States articles on the lists, and are considering the special privileges and exemptions Mexico is requesting, "especially in the matter of petroleum." The nature of these exemptions was not discussed.

Consideration is being given the possible consequences of the war for Mexico's economy, he said. Dumping of accumulated U. S. products on the international market when the war ends is to be avoided if possible.

A pending agreement regarding rubber was briefly mentioned. The accord between the two countries will send all Mexican guayule to the United States "at the best possible price," in exchange for American crude rubber in quantities sufficient to assure the minimum activity of Mexican fabricants, especially of tires. Crude rubber was listed in another portion of the President's discourse as one of the 14 products of importation which had most taxed the country's economy during the past year, so is much needed.

(Mexico's immediate possible guayule rubber output has been estimated at about 7,000 tons. This rubber from the wild guayule plant is being increasingly used in compounding with synthetic rubbers.)

Hemp and sugar, other wartime products, are already being sent in quantities to the United States, according to the report. Hemp is being sold under a contract between the hemp growers of Yucatan, the "henequeneros," and "The Defense Supplies Corporation" of the United States. This recently arranged accord provides for purchase over a period of no less than three years of the total hemp production of Yucatan, at 9 cents a pound, a price which represents almost 100 per cent augment of the maximum price this fiber had been drawing.

U. S. Buys Alcohol

Ten million liters of alcohol were sold to the United States during the past year and plans for further expansion of the sugar industry, which will allow sugar exports, are being pushed by the Government. Some 32,000 tons for export will be the figure for this year's crop.

The President spoke at length of the expanding minerals and metals production, stimulated in the case of strategic substances by purchase arrangements with the United States.

Strategic minerals and metals purchase was arranged with the Metal Reserve Company of the United States, Government agents, who are buying with a premium equivalent to the value of the importation tax paid by the United States. With his backing, metals production had increased from 33,655,390 pesos in May, 1941, to 67,889,975 pesos in May this year.

The exploration of unexploited mineral riches by a Mixed Commission of Mexican and American geologists is proceeding satisfactorily, the President declared. The work is being done through an agreement, made on Dec. 31 of this year, between the Geological Institute of the National University of Mexico and the Mexican Ministry of Economy and the Department of Geology of the United States.

The new ceiling price for silver, 45 cents an ounce troy, is another stimulus to Mexican metal production, agreed on by "the Governments of Mexico and of the United States . . . to stimulate (silver) extraction and to regulate the disposition of this metal for the industries of the two countries."

Three of the most important, and sizable, financial agreements between the two countries were listed by the President. These were: First, allotment of $40,000,000 from the U. S. stabilization fund to stabilize the Mexico peso in relation to the dollar. Second, agreement by the United States to purchase up to 6,000,000 ounces of Mexican silver of recent production, and third, the credit extension by the Export-Import Bank of $30,000,000 to Mexico for highway development.

Kansas University Is Developing Magnesium to Be Used for War Purposes

Wide World-Associated Press

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The temperamental lightweight of America's fighting metals, magnesium, is finishing a training course at Kansas University to qualify for war use.

Magnesium, one-third lighter than aluminum, has not been much used in American war planes. The Germans appear to have outstripped us.

Temperament in qualities that make magnesium difficult to handle has made industry reluctant to use this metal.

It may catch fire in grinding. It corrodes rapidly in salt water, hammering makes it brittle. It forges well only by subjecting the metal to great pressure—65,000 pounds a square inch. That needs presses larger than anything which has existed in the United States, at least until recently.

Compact Resistance

However, another of these temperamental qualities is what makes magnesium promising in the Kansas University investigation. Magnesium can take a longer and harder pounding in wear stresses than the stronger and heavier aluminum.

This quality in magnesium has been overlooked. The reason was that aluminum is stronger in the breaking, or yield test. Aluminum breaks at 38,000 pounds to the square inch, while magnesium yields at only 30,000 pounds.

But when both metals are subjected to stresses under the 30,000 pound mark, the story is different. Magnesium stands up longer than aluminum.

This makes magnesium better than aluminum for use in gun mounts, where the recoil shocks must be repeatedly absorbed. The same endurance applies to any parts which must take long repeated stresses. Magnesium under these conditions stands up about 25 per cent better than aluminum.

Has Many Uses

There are other special uses where magnesium would surpass aluminum. One is for cowlings, the coverings of engines.

A thin sheet of aluminum, for this purpose, is stronger and better than an equally thin sheet of magnesium. But add thickness to the magnesium, and while the latter sheet is still 20 per cent lighter than aluminum, it equals the strength and wear of aluminum.

Salt water corrosion is probably magnesium's worst drawback. This has been met by protective coatings which the Kansas scientists believe will be sufficient to make magnesium safe in this respect for all types of aircraft except seaplanes.

The Kansas magnesium investigation was started under the direction of E. E. Brush, head of aeronautical engineering, who this summer went to Bristol, Pa., as chief designer for Fleetwings, Inc.

Lukens Steel Note Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of a new issue of $2,200,000 of Lukens Steel Co. 4¾ per cent debentures is being made by an underwriting group headed by E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.

Proceeds will provide additional working capital and to discharge the balance of a bank loan incurred in April to eliminate the last of first mortgage debt.

Wall Street sources heard that at least three syndicates were to bid for the $9,500,000 of Alabama Great Southern Railroad 25-year 3¼ per cent bonds soon to be issued.

Halsey Stuart & Co., Inc., the First Boston Corp., and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler were to head the syndicates. Bids will be opened Oct. 26.

Reserve Banks Adopting Stay-Open Holiday Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—All Federal Reserve banks and branches are adopting a stay-open policy on most holidays to help the Government carry on its wartime fiscal programs.

A Federal Reserve official who asked that his name not be used said that while no general order has been sent out to the banks, all have agreed to stay open on all except the most important holidays. Formerly, they observed a dozen or more holidays per year, and now the average will be about four or five.

In Washington, the Federal Reserve Board is keeping open whenever Government departments are open. Since Pearl Harbor, practically no holidays have been observed in the Government.

Rayon Yarn Deliveries Rise

NEW YORK—Domestic deliveries of rayon yarn and staple fiber to American mills for the nine months ended September 30 aggregated 461,300,000 pounds, reports the Rayon Organon; published by the Textile Economics Bureau. This total, which represents a new record for the American rayon industry, is an increase of 6 per cent as compared with deliveries of 435,000,000 pounds reported for the corresponding 1941 period.

Senators Drop Discussion Of Sales Tax Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The fight for a federal retail sales tax was abandoned for the time being at least today as the Senate prepared for its third day of debate on a new revenue bill.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia told reporters he and other sales tax proponents had dropped plans to add an amendment providing for such a levy. At the same time, however, he served notice the proposal would be revived if Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau carries out his announced intention to ask Congress for a new $6,000,000,000 tax bill after work is completed on the current measure.

"It is very unfortunate that the Treasury's grim determination to defeat a sales tax in this bill will necessitate another bill in three months," Senator Byrd declared. "If a sales tax could have been adopted in the first place, it would have saved a great deal of confusion and loss of time."

Would Boost Taxes

Mr. Morgenthau recently announced that the Treasury wanted to boost total annual taxation to $30,000,000,000 to help finance the war. The present bill, he estimated, would bring annual collections up to $24,000,000,000.

Senator Byrd said it was his judgment that a further increase could be accomplished only by a sales tax, but he said the only hope of getting such a levy into the bill now before the Senate was as a substitute for the 5 per cent "Victory" tax on all earnings over $624 a year. He said the Victory tax appeared likely to be adopted, since it would attract support from nearly all sales tax opponents.

One of these, Senator Robert La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, declared he would vote for the Victory levy "as the lesser of two evils," although he said he did not like it.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California has proposed to amend the Victory tax to exempt earnings of $1,200 a year or less, and raising the rate to 10 per cent on larger incomes. The Senate was expected to direct its attention to this proposal after disposing of a controversy over a finance committee amendment to tax earnings from future issues of state and local bonds.

While Senator Prentice Brown (D) of Michigan said he thought the committee amendment might be sustained, proponents claimed sufficient votes to put over a proposal by Senator Harold Burton (R) of Ohio retaining the present tax exemptions for both existing and future issues of such securities. The House Ways and Means Committee previously had declined to eliminate this exemption.

Measures Proposed

Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut suggested a compromise which would subject to taxation only those bonds that had changed hands since Feb. 1, 1942, but Democratic Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky opposed this.

Still to be voted on was a House-approved 90 per cent rate on excess profits, to which the Senate committee had added a postwar rebate provision of 10 per cent of the amount of the tax liability.

The Senate enlarged its previous action in confirming House-approved increases in individual income tax rates by voting to cut the present exemption of $400 for dependents, which had been retained by the House, to $300.

In the offing, however, was a proposal by Senator La Follette to readjust individual surtax rates, lowering them in the small income class and raising them in the middle and upper brackets. Senator La Follette said $208,000,000 additional annual revenue could be obtained by such changes.

Housing Authority To Issue Notes

By the Associated Press

The Boston Housing Authority announced sealed bids would be received up to 1 p. m. Oct. 16 for the purchase of $24,300,000 of temporary notes made up of eight series all dated Oct. 28 and maturing Feb. 1, 1943.

Diesel Engine Expected To Replace 'Iron Horse'

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio (AP)—The days are numbered for those colorful, old steam switch engines whose huff-puffing through the nation's railroad yards is a sight familiar to nearly every American.

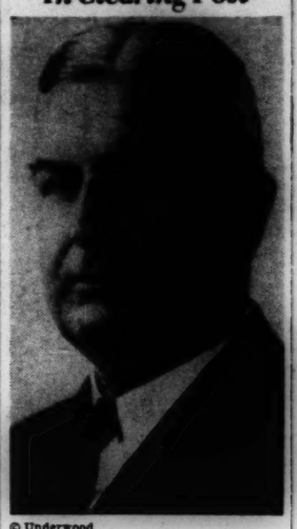
B. B. Williams, President of the Cooper-Bessemer Corp., predicting these old iron horses soon would give way to less romantic, Diesel-powered midgets, declared the cumbersome switchers are obsolete and that no new ones are being built.

Principal reason for the locomotive's demise, Mr. Williams said, is its failure to develop enough power from a dead stop.

Reason for the Diesel's better performance in getting under way at once, Williams said, was this:

The engine of a Diesel may be operated at full speed even while the midget is standing still and therefore have its full-rated horsepower developed when the power is applied to the wheels. On the other hand, the steam locomotive standing still has available only a small fraction of its rated horsepower for starting because the engine is direct-connected to the wheels. Thus a steam engine requires some time in the acceleration of its driving wheels to develop a comparable pull.

In Clearing Post



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Eugene W. Stetson

President of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, elected Chairman of the Clearing House Committee of the New York Clearing House Association, succeeding H. Donald Campbell, President of the Chase National Bank. Herbert P. Howell, Chairman of the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company, was re-elected President of the association.

1942 Cotton Crop On Oct. 1 Put At 1,818,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today estimated this year's cotton crop at 13,818,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight each, based on Oct. 1 conditions.

The estimate compares with 14,028,000 bales forecast a month ago. Last year's production was 10,774,000 bales. The 1931-40 ten-year average production was 13,109,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on Oct. 1 was 80 per cent of a normal, compared with 79 a month ago, 65 a year ago, and the 1931-40 ten-year Oct. 1 average of 65.

The indicated acre yield is 285.0 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, compared with 289.3 pounds indicated a month ago, 231.9 pounds produced last year, and 215.0 pounds, the ten-year average yield.

The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Oct. 1 totaled 5,009,180 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 4,713,059 bales a year ago, and 3,923,172 bales two years ago.

Canada Expected To Reduce Gold Output By Third

OTTAWA (AP) — Labor Minister Mitchell's forecast in Toronto that "upwards of 10,000" gold miners will be transferred to base metal mines and other industries, coupled with official employment figures, indicated that the Government is aiming at a cut of more than one-third in Canada's gold production.

Latest complete figures—for 1941—show 32,551 employees in the gold mining industry. It is believed that the present figure is slightly below the 1941 total.

Already the movement of men out of gold mines has begun. Mr. Mitchell described this as an "evolutionary movement toward the same goal" as that of the United States, which it is reported will halt gold production within a few days.

Selective Service officials who recently started work on a requisition for 700 workers for nickel mines at Sudbury, Ont., said they expected most of the men would be obtained from gold mines. The first transfer of 300 was made Oct. 3.

Almost the entire $200,000,000 annual production of Canadian gold mines goes to the United States.

Power Production 10.6 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Oct. 3 was slightly below the preceding week but was ahead of last year by 10.6 per cent, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

Output of 3,682,794,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,720,254,000 in the preceding period and 3,330,582,000 in the comparable week of 1941.

Percentage gains over a year ago in the various regions were: New England, 1.4 per cent; Mid-Atlantic, 4.2; Central Industrial, 6.3; West Central, 10.2; Southern States, 15.3; Rocky Mountain, 9.0; Pacific Coast, 29.1.

Pacific Telephone's Net Earnings Top Year Ago

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company reports $5,941,000 estimated net income for the third quarter this year, compared with $4,706,627 earned in the 1941 quarter.

President N. R. Powley pointed out the estimated income was based on the 1941 tax bill. The forthcoming 1942 tax bill is expected to cut down net income.

Operating revenues rose to $43,602,000 for the quarter compared with $36,763,797 of the 1941 quarter, but expenses ate up most of the gain.

Ickes Urges Finding New Oil Reserves

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes told a Senate public lands subcommittee that demands of global warfare had forced such heavy withdrawals on oil stocks that nothing must be left undone to bring about replenishment of reserve deposits.

Mr. Ickes told the group, which is seeking to find ways to encourage explorations for new fields, that "under the President's schedule for this year and next, the oil industry must fuel and lubricate 185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks, and 18,000,000 or more tons of ships."

He commended the oil industry for its war work, and expressed hope the Government would lend financial aid in instances where conversion of old oil plants for new operations had caused severe hardships.

"You know and appreciate what it has meant to attempt to develop a system for the overland movement of oil to the East Coast in complete substitution for the ocean tankers which formerly delivered crude oil and refined products to this section in never-failing quantities," he said.

"You know, too, that situation is being met, in amazing fashion. In the week of September 19 the railroad tank car deliveries reached the astonishing total of 856,710 barrels a day, an all-time record."

Mr. Ickes observed that refineries east of the Rocky Mountains had been called upon to make changes so as to produce, from crude oil, more heating and industrial oils and less gasoline.

Heating oils and industrial oils are low-priced products subsibized by gasoline sales, he said, adding that not even the largest and most financially stable companies could operate on such a basis indefinitely unless arrangements are made to compensate them for financial losses involved in the changes.

Mr. Ickes said it might be wise to allow price advances now to stimulate search for new reserves.

Lehman Corp. Shows Gain in Asset Value; Portfolio Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corp. for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reported asset value amounted to $26.92 per share of stock outstanding in the hands of the public, compared with $25.09 on June 30.

Net ordinary income for the quarter was $498,152, or slightly more than 25 cents a share, and a dividend of that amount was declared payable to stockholders of record Sept. 25.

Other than U. S. Government obligations and short-term notes, securities with a value of $662,000 were sold during the quarter, while securities with a value of $1,582,000 were purchased, indicating a net increase in portfolio investments of about $920,000.

Among important changes in portfolio included an increase in holdings in the agricultural machinery, aviation building, and construction, merchandising and oil groups. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe stock was reduced by 4,800 shares to 15,000.

Farm Income Seen Rising $1 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast that farmers would receive about $16,000,000,000 from their products in 1943 compared with $15,000,000,000 this year.

The 1943 estimate was based on present price levels and the expectation that livestock production would be larger than this year and the volume of crops would be less.

"Net income in 1942," the department said, "will be influenced to some extent by whether farmers can get supplies. Purchases of nitrogen fertilizer will be reduced in 1943. Expenditure for labor may be limited somewhat by the shortage of competent help."

The department also estimated that non-agricultural income in 1943 would reach about $115,000,000,000 compared with $102,000,000,000 this year.

Financial World Marks 40th year

NEW YORK — The Financial World, founded in October, 1902, by Otto Guenther, father of Louis Guenther, the present editor and publisher, will mark its fortieth year with an anniversary number of the magazine on Oct. 28, which will review the progress of the last four decades in finance and industry. The Financial World Started out as a monthly journal of finance but soon became a weekly publication when Louis Guenther became the publisher after his father's passing.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Up to 100% profit. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 46, Rochester, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

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WABAN, MASS.—10 rooms, beautifully furnished; living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, office and powder room 1st floor; 4 chambers, 2 baths, dressing room; gas heat; 3-car garage; $1800 for season; references required. Box G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—2nd floor; spacious 3-room new apartment (sublet); 4 exposures; step-down living room. Apply APN 4956.

CONCORD, Mass., 49 Thoreau St.—Attractive, newly decorated, sunny, 4-rm. apt.; convenient to station; refs. Mrs. E. M. Hudspeth. Ph. 1073.

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N. Y. C., 70th, 322 East—New, renovated apts., 2 rooms, kitchenettes; gas; electricity included; $47.50 up. Supt., premises. RHinelander 4-3805.

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N. Y. C., 67th Street, 1 West (Hotel des Artistes)—Just around the corner from Second Church of Christ, Scientist; studios and apartments, unfurnished or furnished; COAL HEAT; rent from $100 to $200 per month; swimming pool, restaurant, beauty parlor; valet and maid service; walking distance from shopping center. Phone ENdicott 2-6700.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Un to 3 rooms, furnished; young employed couple, Christian Scientists; will consider sublease. AT 4100, Ex. 809, evenings.

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MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Wanted from December 1st to March, furnished apartment or small house, 2 bedrooms, near ocean. MRS. JOHN BATTDORF, 12 Hewett Road, Wyncote, Pa.

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BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 2—Woman living alone has large room; business woman; well heated, continuous hot water. Ken 7758.

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303 Main St. — Tel. 3-2245

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street — Stamford 3-2188

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3408. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We are showing a fine selection of men's, women's and children's
WOOL SWEATERS
at reasonable prices.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
BUY NOW!

"YOUR DURATION COAT"
Camel Hair Classic. 65% Luxurious Camel Hair. 35% Pure Virgin Wool. Sizes 10 to 20.
Natural and Nude $35
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

COMPLETED
Our new intimate Apparel Shop offering you privacy as well as a wealth of beauty in your selections.
You must visit it soon.
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

Saxe & Floto
Florists
CHOICE CHRYSANTHEMUMS
41 West Main Street — Phone 3-1112

Get him one of these Warm—Heavy—Woolen
MACKINAWS
We have them for boys in sizes 8 to 18
$6.75 to $10.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

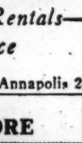
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street — Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. — Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us
Barometers — Magnifiers
Binoculars — Opera Glasses
Field Glasses — Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296
Phone Chesapeake 9374 — Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave — Liberty 3842

New York

ALBANY

RUSTAM K. KERMANI CO.
ORIENTAL RUGS
Washing and Repairing by Native Experts
DOMESTIC RUGS
Complete Stock Nationally Known Broadloom Carpeting—9x12—as low as $49.00
VAN HEUSEN CHARLES CO. BLDG.
488 Broadway — 4-1672

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charge-Plate
WHITNEY'S

NEW YORK

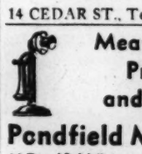
ALBANY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-9764 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
35 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway — Phone 4-1411


People who want nice furniture will find it at Hover's for less.
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Avenue

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street — Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 GENESEE STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.
Shop at Our Dress Department
Second Floor
Junior and Misses Sizes
Beautifully Styled Wools and Silks

CHATFIELD'S
Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Your Fall and Winter Wardrobe
1 Mary Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 1797

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave — Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
NORTHRUP'S
327 Main Street
Johnson City

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 — 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 6189 — 11 Chestnut St.

VITALITY SHOES
for Women and Children
New Fall Models
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

FINE SHOES!
McLean's busy street floor shoe department sells Red Cross Shoes, Dorothy Dodds, Collegebred, DeLiso Debs and Matrix Shoes for women—and Simplex Flexies for girls and boys. Every fitting is verified by X-ray.
McLEAN'S

NEW YORK (Continued)

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 3-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY

THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

SPORTSWEAR
Tailored Dresses
Sizes 10-20 and 36-42
Country Suits
Sizes 10-20
J. BROCK, Inc.
94 PONDFIELD RD., BRONXVILLE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251
QUAKER STATE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. — Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road — Tel. 2-4000

Jean Fox
Sports and Town Clothes and Millinery
65 PONDFIELD ROAD — BR 2-1037

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street — GA. 3860

CORTLAND

Pecks'
Central Avenue — Phone 1220
For
Quality Merchandise
G. H. WILTSIE
Department Store

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place — NE. 9-4116

ELMIRA

The Best in Dry Cleaning
• no odor • no shrinkage
• clean • individualized
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. Washington Ave. — Dial 4338

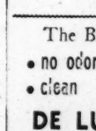
FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-2346. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. — *Flowers by Wire*
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
135-18 Northern Blvd. — Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. — Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

CLARA P. ANDREWS

BEAUTIFUL PERMANENTS
New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
Flushing 9-3813
134-22 Northern Blvd.

KATHERINE WALSH
CORSET & BRASSIERE SHOP
For all types of figures
Including
CAMP CORSETS
169-08 Northern Blvd. — FL 9-7322

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLUSHING (Continued)

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 5681

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture
LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. — FLushing 9-2945
Next to Quaker Meeting House

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding. Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-4436

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. — Republic 9-5360

SCHULTE'S
CANDY—LUNCHEON—SODA
72-11 AUSTIN STREET
Home Made Ice Cream Our Specialty
Phone BOulevard 8-9425 — Open Sundays

Bo. 8-1116 — Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Responsible Repairs
Radios — Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street — VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FREEPORT

SPITZLER'S
TEL. FREE. 458-W
34 and 36 W. MERRICK ROAD
Corsets, Lingerie, Dresses, Uniforms

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
Custom Permanent Waves
Perfect Feather Cuts
31 W. Merrick Road — Ph. Freeport 5875

CAROL GREEN'S
FASHION CENTRE OF L. I.
NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
Blouses, Sweaters, Sportswear, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, by Van Raalte, Kayser, Joan Kenley, Helen Harper, Gossard, Flexees, Warner, etc.
80 SO. MAIN ST. — Tel. Freeport 6162

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN ST. — PH. FREEPORT 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

GLOVERSVILLE

PARKER "51" FOUNTAIN PEN
Writes Dry With Wet Ink
"Quink" Ink
COWLES, BROWN & CO.

Pre-release Engagement of
"THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES"
with Gary Cooper and Teresa Wright, young star of "Mrs. Miniver" which was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor, is truly an outstanding story of a great American hero. It is based on the life of Lou Gehrig, famous baseball personality. This picture opens at the Glove Theatre, Gloversville, N. Y., with Midnight Show Saturday, continuing Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

HEMPSTEAD

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. — Hempstead
Tel Hemp 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
Mattresses, Box Springs
Remade and Sterilized
78 Main Street — Hempstead 4310

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1865-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

THE HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

SMART FALL FASHIONS at
Fann's
Dresses—Millinery
255 Fulton Avenue

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delivery Free
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

Rothschild's
for
Gifts for Service Men
If you want to send gifts to men in the armed forces—do so now! Select yours now—from our complete gift assortments.

Trillium Gowns—Shar-Loo Slips—Panties—Women's Dresses—Millinery
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Housefurnishings
Headquarters for Tools
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-5880

Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-28 90th STREET HA. 6-1079

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6536
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

QUEENS
Retail **FURRIERS**
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

Ada Fennell Clara Pfaff
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
8976 165 St. Republic 9-9146, Jamaica, N. Y.
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

New Fall Hats $1.98
Others of finer quality, ready to wear or made to order
LOUISE 165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.

JAMESTOWN

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

Heaterless Permanent Waves
Roselle BEAUTY SHOP Photo Silk
14 East 3rd Street Jamestown, N. Y.

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So Main St. Jamestown N Y

SLIP COVERS
Made to Order by our workroom experts
NELSON'S of Jamestown
106-110 East 2nd Street

Make Our Store Your Store for Fall Merchandise
G. C. MURPHY CO.
12-20 W. Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

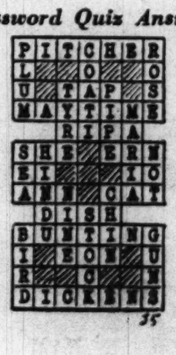
FUR COATS
Quality Right—Price Right
Bigelow's
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

A GOOD PLACE to buy GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting, Proved by X-Ray
Brostrom-Conner Shoe Co.
18 E. Third Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W Third St Jamestown, N. Y

GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS FOR SAILORS
Visit our Service Men's Gift Post in the Green Room
LOCKWOOD'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

Crossword Quiz Answers



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NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KEEP UP THE HOMES WE'RE FIGHTING FOR
We will be glad to help you with anything in homefurnishings.
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
106-108 Main Street Jamestown, N. Y.
"Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive"

QUALITY
Clothing and Furnishings
for Men and Boys
at Reasonable Prices
The PRINTZ Co.

KENMORE

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts
3102 Delaware Ave. De 8150

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
Dresses for Fall and Winter
Special at $8.95
Juniors', Misses' and Women's Sizes 9 to 44
Also Half Sizes
3103 DELAWARE AVE. Riverside 6522

M. DUSEL
Hardware—Paint
Housewares
3147 Delaware Ave. Riverside 9635

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

Shoes for the Family
FLORSHEIM — RED CROSS
THORO GOOD — FREEMAN
ARCH MOLD
George L. Seifert
2894 DELAWARE AVENUE

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

LYNBROOK–Valley Stream

GEORGE F. BECHSTEIN INSURANCE
Automobile, Fire and All Lines of Insurance
7 West Valley Stream Blvd.
Phone Valley Stream 5617

MOUNT VERNON

SPENCER SERVICE
CORRECT YOUR POSTURE! . . . with an individually designed Spencer Garment—light, flexible, yet guaranteed to keep its shape. . . . Look younger—feel more comfortable. Free demonstration in your home. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hacker.
1 Kingsbridge Plaza MO 8-0594

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-3631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Hardware Paint
R. B. HOBSON, Inc.
65 4th Avenue
Fireplace Fixtures

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 97 So. 6th Avenue

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 8-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

Cor. Grand and Locust Street Fleetwood, N. Y.
Next to A&P Super Market MO 8-1800
ALEXANDER
The HAIRDRESSER
Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Distinctive Furniture Reasonably Priced
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make
"SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

CORDWOOD
All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!
CANNEL COAL
Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!
Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
N. R. 2-1000

For the Duration:
DEPEND on NEPTUNE
to solve your storage problems
With more people than ever before putting their furnishings in storage, Westchester continues to depend on Neptune's modern facilities. Standard rates. Estimates gladly given.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

PALACE SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
3-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
38 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
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GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
OUR FINE FABRICS OF EXTENSIVE VARIETY WILL INSPIRE YOU
7 Division Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Certified Gemologist

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REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
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NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
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Visit—See—Buy From Our Fine Selection
Prompt, efficient delivery.
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Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2428
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

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Furs, Coats and Gowns
Creator of Fashions that Slenderize
SPECIAL for October . . . . . .
Black Persian Lamb Coat.....$445
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

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COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801
Huguenot Park

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For FLOWERS
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We deliver anywhere

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Figler's DRY CLEANING
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We Satisfy Particular People
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"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
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Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

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PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

"War Risk"
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
9 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
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Groceries Fruits
Vegetables Meats
Poultry
ROYAL SCARLET
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Phone Port Chester 1767 Free Del. Service

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LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

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LUCKEY'S HARVEST SALE
CLOSES SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th
Just two more days in which to avail yourself of the many bargains offered.
If you cannot come yourself, phone Lucy Luckey, 2500, and she will do your last-minute shopping for you.
Luckey, Platt & Company

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5300 No. Cedar St. Phone 397

October Coat Event
An All-Important Event
at
WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Exact White Tax Wafi
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-2220

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2113
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

I Create My Own Designs
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
FURS
90-11 Springfield Blvd. Queens Village MI-7-0527

RICHMOND HILL

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

★LIPSCHUTZ★
Stationers
Books
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Greeting Cards
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Rodger-Palliser Press, Inc.
Printing
Full Selection of Christmas Cards
Telephone Virginia 9-3485
8680 102nd St., Richmond Hills, N. Y.

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Feather Haircut
The feather bob is a lovely, wearable hair fix that fits perfectly into busy life.
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RKO Theatre Bldg. Vir. 9-9466

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
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Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Radios and Radio Repairs
Philco—RCA—Stromberg-Carlson
Uneeda Gift & Housefurnishing Store
113-19 Jamaica Avenue

Home Furnishings
POSNER'S
SIDE HEMMED HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES 49c
On Your Roller up to 31 inches
FREE DELIVERY
115-06 JAMAICA AVENUE
Richmond Hill, L. I. CLeveland 3-6075

A. Dahmen

Flowers for All Occasions
Vir. 9-9497
115-14 Jamaica Ave.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

Dog Tired?
Try This Walk in Walk-Over Main Spring Arch Shoes

TOLLEYS
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—We can supply them or give counsel,
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555
VIRGINIA 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

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Gerber's Baby Foods
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Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
Haberdashers—Hatters
Gifts for Men in Service
Jarman Shoes Sportswear
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.
Virginia 7-1280

HARRY MALONE
HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
90-27 Jamaica Avenue
(Opposite Leader Observer)

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven (Continued)

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
89-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Ready and Trimmed

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNT CLUB
GORHAM STERLING
EASY TO OWN BY BUYING PLACE-SETTINGS AT
$16.83
SUNDERLIN'S
Est. 116 Years
76 East Avenue

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1847. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service by companies of proven financial integrity

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 7050

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2720
Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Scarsdale Agency INCORPORATED
Scarsdale's Oldest Insurance Agency
KENNETH L. METZ, Manager
312-313 Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 2100

FURRIERS TAILORS
Aristocrat
Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
21 Hartsdale Rd. Telephone
Hartsdale, N. Y. W. P. 7528

SCHENECTADY

Quality Furs
Beyer Fur Shop
140 BARRETT ST., SCHENECTADY

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Exclusive—Yes
Expensive—No
Léon
Ladies' Hairdresser
625 State St. Parking Lot Tel. 4-2831

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

Barneys
for
PIANOS and RADIOS

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

VASA'S GLOVE & HOSIERY SHOP
ESTABLISHED 1914
Carry a complete line of Kid and Fabric Gloves
Kid Gloves Repaired and Cleaned
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Dependable Furs
Misses and Women's Apparel
Lord + Tann
404 Fulton St. Troy, N. Y.

TROJAN HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware Merchandise
Oil Burner Repairs
Plumbing Supplies
Congress and 4th Sts. Tel. Troy 1138

SEELEY MILLINERY
Hats, $3.00 and up
402 Fulton Street Tel. Troy 834
Hats Blocked Over

50 Christmas Folders
With Your Name Printed on Every One—With Envelopes, all for $1
FREARS
Third and Fulton, Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Our Great October Sale
FUR TRIMMED COATS
$89.00
Regular $110.00 and $125.00
The Fashion Center of Utica
D. Price & Co
GENUINE ST. PAT DEVELOPED

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8112 625 EAGLE ST

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2021 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP
TRADE MARK
Agency for Camp Corsets
20 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4036

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains 6331 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
60 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Meyer Gordon, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY—GIFTS
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
Ith White Plains Since 1904
Tel. White Plains 2839

NEW FALL SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
$8.95 to $10.95
D. F. Murphy
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Columbus Day Specials
of
Boys' Wear
SHERMAN'S
86 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Have you seen our
smart coats and dresses
for Fall and Winter?
ORAM-KIRCHE
138 Mamaroneck Ave. Stylists White Plains

Van Heusen Shirts give a man a lot besides the world's smartest collar—also the longest wearing collar.
Chester Squire
MEN'S SHOP
144 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opp. Altman's

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
135 East Post Rd. W. P. 3420

BERMONT
Tailors—Furriers
189 E. Post Rd. W. P. 2848

Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main St. W. P. 1279

YONKERS

BIGGER and BETTER VALUES IN NEW WINTER COATS
SCHILLER'S
29 PALISADE AVENUE

41st ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now in Progress
Exceptional Savings!
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 5-6540
52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts
Done by Male Operators Only
Experts in Permanent Waving
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 5-0455
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

We Have a Fine Selection of
WINTER APPAREL
For Girls Through Teen Age
For Boys Through College
WALTERMAN'S
400 SOUTH BROADWAY

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

World Wide Features

The Republic of Panama has issued a new set of three stamps which generously honor its neighbor, Costa Rica, and Pierre and Marie Curie, natural scientists. The Curie stamp is a one-centesimo purple, with portraits of Pierre to the left and Marie to the right, and is of average size. The other two, larger than usual, have identical patterns and bear the crossed flags of Panama (left) and Costa Rica (right).

Both the latter are of mixed colors. The two-centesimo shown has a red background with the flag colors in red and blue, while the 15-centesimo has a green background with the flags also in red and blue. The Republic of Panama also has issued a new set of airmail stamps in 14 values, showing miscellaneous scenes and buildings. Seven are in all one color, and seven are in combinations.

* * *

Sets of six Turkish stamps, although issued more than a year ago, have just arrived in the United States. Four are in the same pattern and all recall the memory of the Barbarossas, Turkish sea rovers of the 16th century.

A sea battle is depicted in the identical four, of which the values are 12-kurus brown, 10-dark blue, 6-red and 3-light blue. A 20-para violet shows an unidentified mosque-like building, and a 17½-kurus portrays turbaned Barbaros Heyreddin.

* * *

Mail arriving from Rio de Janeiro bears on the back of the cover non-revenue stamps expressing anti-Hitlerian sentiments. Two of those noted were in black, orange, gray-blue and white. One represents a Nazi soldier guarding a concentration camp, and the other the clutching hand of Hitler. A state of war between Brazil and Germany has existed since summer.

New Danish Issue

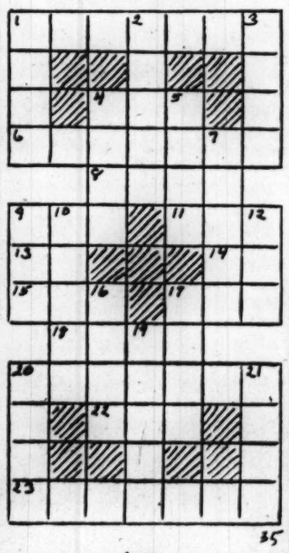
On the occasion of King Christian's birthday, which occurred on September 26th, the Danish Post Office Department has issued two new postage stamps bearing the portrait of the King—a 10 øre, purple and a 20 øre, red.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Balaam answered and said unto the servants of Balak, If Balak would give me his house full of silver and gold, I cannot go beyond the word of the LORD my God, to do less or more.—NUM. 22:18

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

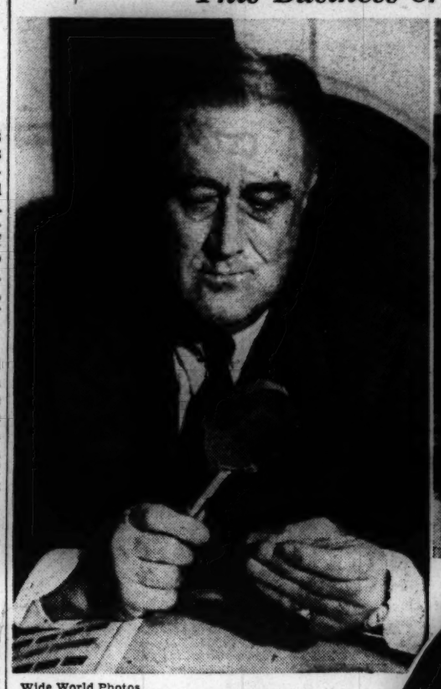
1—According to Aesop, crow dropped pebbles into what to raise water to brim so that he might drink?
4—What do you call the quantity of molten metal run out from furnace at any one time?
6—What is one of Sigmund Romberg's popular light operas?
8—Bank of river, beyond which waters do not normally flow, is what?
9—Who is the sorceress of Sir H. R. Haggard's novel?
11—Sea eagle is what?
13—East Indies (abbr.).
14—Ionian Sea is named after whom?
16—Girl's name.
17—What callow creature engaged in a duel?
18—In the nursery rhyme, what object ran away with spoon?
20—What is the infant's outdoor garment which gets its name from a Mother Goose rhyme?
22—Age of the world or universe is what?
23—Who wrote "The Uncommercial Traveller"?

Down

1—What fruit is closely related to the peach?
2—What is a mammal of tropical America?
3—If you had a Golden Gate in your bouquet, it would be what?
4—Alexander the Great carried on a famous siege of what city?
5—Certain visitor of Hamelin Town played what musical instrument?
7—What was first name of Miss Edgeworth, English novelist?
8—Ocean.
10—What do you call a member of one of native races in India?
12—Negative.
14—How many goblins "climbed up on a high board fence" in Riley's poem?
17—China is supposed to have got its name from what dynasty in Chinese history?
19—What is a close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck?
20—Robert-o'-Lincoln is a ship, king, or bird—which?
21—Finis'tere are what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

This Business of Stamp Collecting



Wide World Photos

Above: President Roosevelt, pictured at work on his collection, may well be ranked as the world's number-one stamp collector. Top right: The four stamps this collector is examining are priced at $800. They are Mexican stamps issued in honor of the aviatrix, Amelia Earhart. Right: For collectors who are unable to go to stamp dealers themselves, the stamps are sent by mail to their homes. Mounted on sheets with prices marked beneath each stamp, the approval sheet sales method permits the collector to select the stamps he desires and return the remainder. This young lady makes up approval sheets for mailing to customers.

Stamp Savers

Postage Stamps, to the average citizen merely a means of mailing letters and packages, offer recreation and a livelihood to thousands of stamp collectors. Such notables as President Roosevelt, former President Herbert Hoover, opera singer Lily Pons, and business expert Roger Babson find time to devote to this fascinating hobby.

Philatelists, ranging from youngsters with beginners' albums to adults with stamp sets valued at thousands of dollars, find their prizes in many ways. Incoming mail and old letters give some their start. Most seasoned collectors rely on stamp dealers, who buy and sell stamps of all countries, for the bulk of their sets.

Stamps are sold over the counter at department stores, by mail, at auctions and by stamp dealers. Stamp savers also use the "swap" system to augment their collections. Trading among collectors is a lively affair and provides much of the fun in stamp gathering.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by The 'Continental Shelf?'

The division line between continents and ocean basins does not correspond in all cases to the coast lines shown on our maps. For some distance out from the shores of the continents the water is relatively shallow, and this underwater fringe of land is called the continental shelf.

At its outer edge there is found the continental slope, a sudden drop to the abyssal plain some 12,000 to 13,000 feet below the surface of the sea. Clefts and gorges in this plain are called valleys or deeps, and range to more than 35,000 feet below sea level.

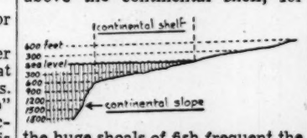
The continental shelf is covered by sand, gravel, and silt, borne seaward by the countless rivers and streams that continually empty themselves into the ocean. The coarser and heavier sand and gravel are found near the shore, and the finer sand and mud cover the outer portions of the shelf.

In effect, there seems to be too great a volume of water on this terrestrial ball to be contained in the true ocean basins, with the result that it runs over, so to speak, submerging a narrow strip at the borders of our continents.

It has been estimated that the present coast line of our continents is very nearly a bisector of the area ranging from a height of 600 feet above sea level to an ocean depth of an equal number of feet below the surface.

The continental shelf, however, varies considerably in width. Around Africa and along the Pacific coasts of America it is very narrow, while around the British Isles, eastern United States, eastern Central America, and equatorial Brazil it is quite wide.

The fishing grounds are located above the continental shelf, for



the huge shoals of fish frequent the relatively warm surface water above the shallows. It is because the African continent lacks a continental shelf that relatively few fish are caught off its east or west coasts.— W. P. Keasbey

Tangible Service

Camp Sutton, N. C.

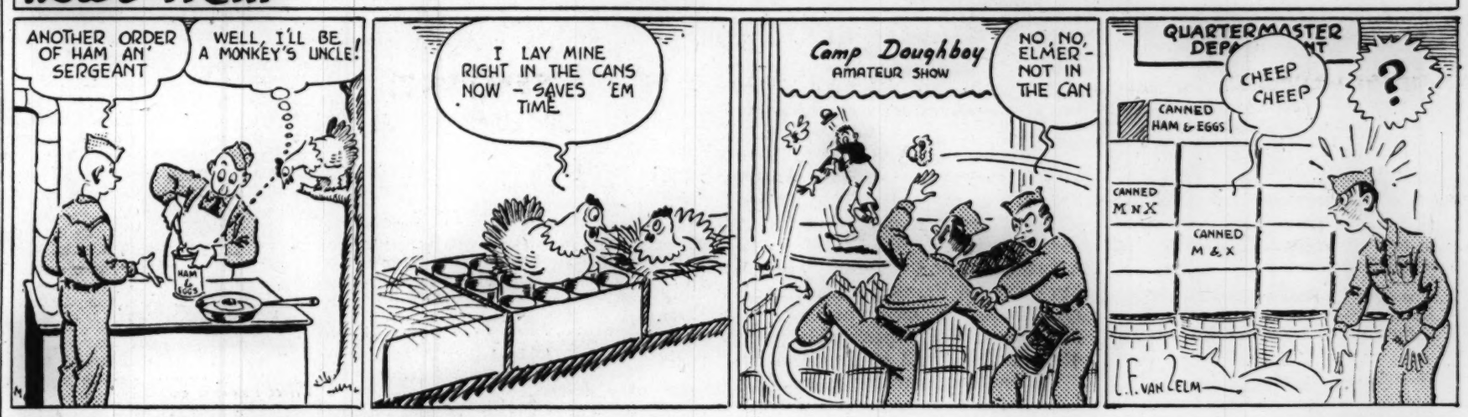
All of those cartoons about Johnny Doughboy awkwardly threading his needle, struggling with his buttons, don't go at Camp Sutton. Every Thursday afternoon ladies from near-by Monroe come with needles, thread, thimbles and sewing machines. And to the service clubs the soldiers bring socks that need darning, trousers with rips, shirts with missing buttons. Boys, newly promoted, bring the new stripes and insignia for attachment by the nimble fingers of the women. Uniforms that are slightly misfits are altered. It's a real service to the soldiers, and a real joy to the mother-hearts of the women who, as all Americans, welcome opportunities to contribute to the boys in military service.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A man must go away from home to be regarded as an expert.

Detroit News: Soldiers in large numbers will vote this year, and an admiring Congress raised their pay. Any resemblance here to a coincidence is entirely accidental.

NEWS ITEM— BOYS IN THE SERVICE ARE GOING TO GET THEIR HAM AND EGGS IN CANS.


ANOTHER ORDER OF HAM AN' SERGEANT
WELL, I'LL BE A MONKEY'S UNCLE!
HAM & EGGS
I LAY MINE RIGHT IN THE CANS NOW - SAVES 'EM TIME
Camp Doughboy
AMATEUR SHOW
NO, NO, ELMER - NOT IN THE CAN
QUARTERMASTER DEPT
CHEEP CHEEP
?
CANNED HAM & EGGS
CANNED M & X
CANNED M & X
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Feeling Is Mutual* — By LE PELLEY

HERE'S THE ENTRANCE TO THE CELLAR...
IT'S OPEN! WE'RE LUCKY!
LUCKY?? Hmm... WELL— I WON'T ARGUE...
WE SHOULD HAVE A LIGHT!
I THINK THERE'LL BE WINDOWS IN THE OTHER ROOMS...
Hmm.. IT'S MY OPINION SOMEONE'S BEEN WORKING IN HERE!
I FEEL THAT SOMEONE HAS BEEN TRYING TO FIX UP THIS MACHINERY... WHAT'S YOUR FEELING?
TERRIBLE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Decided the Clock Wasn't So Bad After All* — By RODGERS

TICK-TOCK
"Prooie! I'm not going to listen to that clock all night!" I decided this P. M.
So — I pulled my basket out into the hall-
But that put me just— outside of Mr. Simpson's door!
Z-Z-Z

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not So Different, Perhaps* — By THE HAGERS

With Bud, I started out today
To find the Japanese "nisei"—

The little duck who had "lost face"
And said that she was in disgrace.

Down to the school Bud led the way;
The children might be there at play.

"I never lost my face," he said.
"But sometimes I have lost my head."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Time to Vote?

"We have a war on our hands. There is no time for politics," remarks many a well meaning but badly mistaken American to his neighbor, explaining his neglect to register for voting. Perhaps his listener agrees, and joins the ten million or more other Americans who, it has been predicted, may not "bother" to vote in this crucial election period.

If, however, the neighbor is a truly alert American, he replies that because of the war the ballot-box actually assumes added importance this year. He points out that a few minutes spent by each citizen in exercising wisely his voting privilege might result in a considerable shortening of the war's duration, and possibly the prevention of another world-wide conflict. For the elected candidates, local, state, and national, will have a part in the prosecution of the war effort, and some will deal with postwar problems.

What would not whole populations in enemy-occupied countries give to be able to cast a free vote, uncoerced by the Gestapo or Quisling officials? And men, women, and children, throughout the United States are fighting, sacrificing, or otherwise striving to preserve, among other democratic principles, the right to vote. Yet that right is being invalidated by a large proportion of the citizenry which is "too busy" or too negligent to go to the polls. The Nazis would delight in dispossessing them of this privilege. But these citizens are dispossessing themselves.

The American Congress in the years immediately ahead will be afforded the rarest opportunity and, at the same time, be faced with the gravest responsibility in its history. Participation in the war on a world-wide scale has insured the United States a major voice in the peace-making.

That voice can help produce a greater harmony than the world has yet known, or it can—by repeating a solo performance when the part calls for concord—result in discords that will drown the peoples' cheers of victory. Which it shall be may depend to a large extent on the vision, intelligence, and unselfed purpose of the men and women the American people now elect to serve in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Can any American afford not to cast his prayerfully-considered vote—

> A weapon that comes down as still
> As snowflakes fall upon the sod;
> But executes a freeman's will.

Paging Bo-Peep

It is suggested, and being somewhat done, that citizens with an estate in the country raise sheep. A sheep has wool; under the wool, a hide; under the hide, mutton. "Of all birds," says an old proverb, "give me mutton."

It is pointed out that wool goes into the making of various garments, hides are used to manufacture clothing for aviators, and mutton, pleasing by itself, comes in the handier when beef is rationed. At the present time 55 individuals and institutions in Fairfield County, Connecticut, have sheep grazing on their property—Merino-Cotesdales that may reasonably be proud of their wool and mutton and have a sociable way of keeping together in a flock and not straying off by themselves where they will unwittingly impede highway traffic.

Much as one sheep looks like another to the casual, there are several varieties. As said the War Song of Dinas Vawr:

> The mountain sheep are sweeter,
> But the valley sheep are fatter;
> We therefore find it meeter
> To carry off the latter.

A Merino-Cotesdale would probably refuse to recognize the type of sheep which students say was the first animal domesticated by man.

Sponsoring this happy proposal, Mr. Le Roy M. Chapman, County Farm Bureau agent, is reported visualizing community flocks "grazing on the greens of every town and village in the country and the hundreds of unused acres of private estates, contributing to the nation's war program and increasing the country's self-sufficiency in these days of rationed products." It is a sweeping vision, but within conceivable limits it would add a lot to the national resources for carrying on the war.

According to the classified ads, now is an opportune time to buy a small business whose owner has gone to war—if you could hire any help or buy the raw materials or pay the taxes.

Mr. Lewis's Exit

If the United Mine Workers had withdrawn from the Congress of Industrial Organizations five years ago, the blow might have been fatal, but John L. Lewis's action of Wednesday comes too late to have any serious effect. The C. I. O.—brain child of the vigorous leader of the miners' union—has four million members without the mine workers. It has proved its strength and demonstrated its service to the cause of labor. Mr. Lewis's desertion cannot seriously hamper it. The child has outgrown its father.

John L. Lewis had a great idea when he launched the C. I. O. The miners themselves were an industrial union—one covering every type of worker employed in the mines. Mr. Lewis sought to bring into one union all the workers in an industry, so that labor could speak with one voice. He hoped particularly to see the great body of unorganized mass-production workers, like those in the automotive industries, unionized.

The time for the movement was propitious, the industrial - union plan caught on quickly. Despite opposition—here by employers, there by the craft unions of the American Federation of Labor—it grew almost overnight. And the growth was healthy. What happened to John Lewis is history. As a leader in the American labor movement, Mr. Lewis may be in a period of decline, but his idea is still ascendant.

One hopeful possibility arises from the present situation: The removal of Mr. Lewis from a place of influence in either organization may the more quickly result in a healing of the breach between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. and bring about an eventual unity between the two great wings of American organized labor.

Peasantry for the French

Whatever differences may exist among the leaders at Vichy, Laval's shipping of French workers and industry to Germany at least does not conflict with Marshal Pétain's dream of returning France to what he holds she should never have ceased being—essentially an agricultural nation.

This pet theory of the Marshal's rests on his oft-declared conviction that the French peasant is the key man of French life and progress, and that "French peasant traditions," as Pétain put it in a speech early this year, "are what have enabled France to surmount her most difficult moments in history and draw from the imperishable sources of the soil the will and hope to live."

This outlook, however, offers France little more than physical survival on a degraded standard. For this "new France," based mainly on peasant life, naturally ties in handily with the Nazi idea that Frenchmen, to conform to Hitler's "new order," must destroy the larger part of their industries, shift French workers to Germany and then have the privilege of assuming the humble role of suppliers of wheat, wines, vegetables, fodder and cattle to their German benefactors in the greater industrial Reich.

So far, neither the Nazis nor Vichy have made any notable efforts to establish their contemplated "reform" of French agriculture. Perhaps they intend to get through with their present task of ridding France of most of her industries and workers before initiating this "reform."

It would seem, however, that delay is more due to the present state of French agriculture than anything else. For since the French collapse there has been a complete lack of systematic agricultural development, and farming has shown steady deterioration. Indeed the situation is such today that all energies must be directed at snatching what is humanly possible in the way of food from France's soil. And even this task is hampered by the inability of replacing old and worn equipment.

The inference of Nazi-Vichy plans to "reform" French agriculture is that, if they are carried to their ultimate, France will be literally reduced to a vast agricultural patch tended by peasants for the benefit of French and German masters. The outlook for this "reform" is fortunately still barren.

Among the unconvincing radio programs are those that purport to show soldiers getting immediate telephone connections with their girls on the other side of the country. Or maybe they do stay home and read magazines.

An Illinois town has donated its jail to the scrap drive. Has the community gone dry?

Good Signs

With American Soldiers Here and Abroad

(From an Iowa boy in India)

Dear Mrs. Hare:

I am continuing to find this colorful country an interesting experience, and I do hope to see more of it before returning. I hope to catch at least a glimpse of the Taj Mahal.

The people in their variety of ragged and brilliant costumes present an ever-changing picture and to watch them at work with their crude tools is a show in itself. I've had several opportunities to observe them engaged in the construction of buildings and the like. They literally swarm over the area—each man, however, with his specific job, be it ever so small.

In many cases, whole families are present. The women transport the building materials about on their heads—everything from excavated dirt to concrete, stones (piled several high), roofing, tile, etc. The older children either perform simple duties or tend the younger ones. Crude hammocks are swung on the spot to provide for the infants. Camel carts, donkey carts, ox carts and possibly an out-moded motor truck mill about the scene in complete harmony.

However, in spite of everything, such a congregation completes a job in much less time than one would believe possible—mostly, I believe, due to the numbers and not to anything more than slight exertion on the part of anyone. The newly completed structure begins to look ancient before the fresh smell has left it—especially when constructed of the usual roughly hewn stone and stained timbers.

We think of you often and will do what we can (with the help of God) to hasten our day of victory. CHALMER V. COOPER

(From a woman in Melbourne, Australia, to the mother of a Signal Corps man from Mineola, N. Y.)

Dear Mrs. Bassemir:

I have had the great pleasure of meeting your son, John. I met him at the church some weeks ago, and he has been a constant visitor here ever since. He has won a big place in our affection.

We have quite a number of your lads coming to our home. Last Saturday week we gave another lad, Lester, whom John may have mentioned, a twenty-first birthday party.

Isn't it wonderful to know that in reality there is no separation?

(MRS.) HAZEL KEMPSON

(From an American in Africa)

Dear Mrs. Harrold:

Might tell you something of the religious activities here in Africa. There is a Chaplain assigned to this station (Episcopal). I assist him at the piano during the services. Yes, a piano in Africa! It came from New York about two months ago. I also, once in a while, on movie night, before the show, lead the men in a community "sing." They seem to get a big kick out of it.

(From a Soldier at Miami Beach, Fla.)

Dear A——

I'm the happiest and most fortunate young fellow in the world. For the first time in my life all things are beginning to fit into an orderly shape and my mental and physical reaction and action are beginning to reflect the principle of rightness. The finest men in the country are here. Everything makes sense. My first week here has changed me from the most ignorant civilian to an officer who is getting on with justifying his appointment as a Second Lieutenant in the finest and best directed army in history. When your thought is right everything makes sense. I could write you a book but every second is precious to the all-important task at hand. When we are ordered to advance we shall be ready, Sir, and Victory is assured. HAL

(From an Ohio boy in Ireland)

Dear Mother and Dad:

On Wednesday evenings I get a bus here and go in to Belfast, getting there at about 6:30 p. m. Then I get a bite for supper and grab an Ormean Road street-car.

The church is in a beautiful neighborhood, the edifice new, of white concrete, and of modern design with Romanesque influence. The Sunday School is in a wing of the building forming a right angle in which they have developed a beautiful formal garden. It is like our Norwood, Ohio, church. In the congregation can be seen a variety of uniforms, American and British soldiers, officers, sailors, and naval officers.

Some people had me to their house after church for tea. A soldier and a British officer were also there—both nice fellows. I stay at the American Red Cross all night for a shilling. I sleep very late, then go to the show, a double feature, one British, one American. Ice cream is served to us between features. BOB

(From an Englishwoman to the mother of a Negro soldier from Boston)

Dear Mrs. Ross:

I am an English woman living with my family in a butcher's shop. We are very happy to know your son Rollie. It happened this way: My brother-in-law was attached to your boy's outfit and when Rollie asked him where the Christian Science church was he introduced Rollie to us.

My husband has lent him his bicycle until he can get one himself and he is thoroughly enjoying the country in old England. We have been happy to share our home with him. We enjoy his company and we love to hear him talk; he says he loves to hear "pure English" from us.

You will rejoice, I know, to know how happy your boy is. He is laughing all the time. He is coming to dinner on Sunday. . . . There is only one thing he has not quite got used to and that is the rationing of sugar.

When all the evil has destroyed itself, as it surely will, and Truth is proclaimed, the peace will be divine. "God is working his purpose out." When this war is over all nations will be able to get together as brothers; for we are all the children of God.

We have all enjoyed hearing about The Mother Church from Rollie and I am longing for the day when I shall visit Boston.

You just know that your boy will come back to you. (MRS.) DOROTHY E. RIX

(From a Corporal with the Armored Engineers at Camp Polk)

Dear Mum:

I received your letter yesterday with the news about The Christian Science Monitor subscription. Truly a joyous thought! You can't imagine how thrilled I was at reading the good old Monitor again. The world once more looks like a mighty fine place to live in; the Monitor seems to have a way of giving news, no matter how bad, an encouraging slant—simply grand. Several other fellows have asked to read it. B. W.

Mirror of World Opinion

Christian Soldiers

The other night over the air from Camp Forrest came the sound of hundreds of soldiers' voices singing the familiar marching hymn. "Onward Christian Soldiers." It was profoundly stirring—the strong, young voices, the triumphant way in which they sang the old hymn, the deep significance of this song, of all songs, on their lips and unmistakably in their hearts, and the irresistible thought of the immensity of the war into which they are marching.

Few songs have come out of this war. Few good ones, certainly. It is difficult to say whether this is because of the nature of the war itself, the cold impersonality of it, its universality and consequent public bewilderment, the failure to grasp its essential meaning.

But as we have listened we have heard the strains of this militant Christian hymn growing stronger and stronger from church, from public gathering, from the screen, from soldier programs, and now from the voices of the soldiers themselves.

It is as if some great human instinct, some moving spiritual impulse were gathering voice, some profound realization that the Christian world is moving forward into battle against the pagan forces of Japan and Nazi Germany in the most tremendous struggle of all time. — *Providence (R. I.) Evening Bulletin.*

Beef Eaters Become Calory Counters

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

Everyone in Britain today has a passionate interest in food. It is discussed over the radio, in Parliament, and by clerks going home in the Underground. It is a lot more interesting than the weather, which is taboo in the papers anyway, while the war lasts. As for food, you meet it on every page.

Why shouldn't it be interesting? The war depends on it and it affects every individual. Before the war Britain imported half its food. Now it desperately needs that space for armaments.

Most people feel that in this fundamental matter, an outstandingly successful job has been done. In the face of the war, food distribution has been so organized that a third of the public is better fed than before. The job is in the hands of a six-foot peer, Frederick James Marquis, First Lord Woolton, one-time Warden of a Liverpool settlement, and since then head of a line of great stores in the industrial North, with a business experience somewhat like Donald Nelson's.

Lord Woolton did not devise the system, but largely took up where Britain left off in 1914-1918. Food-rationing plans were ready and waiting, and were slapped into effect the day war started.

* * *

I defy any reader to study the subject of British food control without being fascinated. There were just so many people to feed and just about so much to feed them, homegrown or imported. The stake was possible victory or certain defeat. Successful distribution meant not only that people got food, but that they got the right kind of food. It meant a measure of social equality, or culinary Socialism, if you prefer to call it that, because it was as important that the miner got his quota as the peer in the House of Lords. It was too big a matter for private handling and in practice and effect the Government has taken over the Nation's food business although retaining private wholesalers and retail outlets as its vehicle. Outside of experiments in avowedly Socialist States, this is one of the greatest ventures in social control in history. And it works.

Englishmen reputedly love to grumble, and here was a chance, about food restrictions, made to order, it seemed, for the purpose. The reaction, however, is not what might have been expected. Perhaps people don't grumble so much in a war; but I prefer to think that in this instance there is an almost affectionate interest in the whole bewildering and extraordinary set-up of ration-books, coupons, points, calories, "British Restaurants," communal feeding, vitamins, "National Loaf," canteens, priority distribution, and dehydrated eggs. There is an amused and awed concern over the whole affair. Nobody seems to understand just how it works, but that it does work, nobody can doubt. And everybody enjoys talking about it.

Lord Woolton has an immense but flexible vehicle with which he can buy up overnight the entire crop of a Latin-American country, or decide that the British schoolboy shall get four ounces instead of two ounces of candy a week (which has recently happened). This elaborate control mechanism functions every day, while the United States still fumbles with its first gasoline rationing.

Certain basic foods like bread and potatoes in good supply are left unrationed, at low prices. Most of the others are covered in one way or another in a complex forty-page ration-book whose very back cover has 104 separate places to punch or cross out, while there are lots of spare pages inside, with unallocated coupons, in case Lord Woolton thinks up something new. The book lasts a year and is one of the most ingenious documents ever devised by man.

* * *

As the war started, the Government in effect guaranteed that every man, woman, and child would have the chance to purchase a certain minimum of plain food at low or even subsidized prices. You remember what a controversy rose in Congress when Leon Henderson proposed to subsidize certain articles. Here it was done boldly and without apology, and prices of bread, meat, milk, and eggs are below cost. The expense to the Government was $500,000,000 last year, and it will run higher this year.

On the other hand the public's food bill has remained stable within a narrow range, whereas in World War One at this time it had gone up 100 per cent.

The basic weekly ration price-fixes butter, tea, sugar, margarine, cooking fats, bacon, and meat, and guarantees a relatively equal share of these goods to all. The housewife must buy these articles from a specified retailer, and most retailers are similarly tied to specified wholesalers. On top of all is the Ministry of Food which buys, imports, and sells food at fixed price to wholesalers, and in general chaperones the chip from potato patch to plate.

Some staple goods have their own pages in the ration book. Others are grouped together, like jams, syrups, marmalade, honey.

The next refinement is the "points" system, applying to foods more difficult to supply. Everybody gets 20 "points" a month, to spend as he wants for such foods as he likes best, including many tinned goods from America. But these scarce goods have different values in points. Points really are another currency. By this means the Ministry can force out a "cheap" food, or hold back a "dear" one.

A pound of lentils costs 2 points, for instance, while a tin of red salmon costs 32. The price in real money hardly matters.

Just to complicate things a bit a supplemental "sweets" ration book has been added recently.

Meat is sold under a different quota system, that limits the customer to about 25 cents' worth a week.

It is amazing how housewives follow and understand these changes. You can hardly mention a rule in the bewildering structure without citing an exception to it, and then an exception to the exception. Most of the husbands with whom I talk admit a secret awe, mixed with satisfied complacency, over their wives' adeptness, which is the proper attitude for a husband.

On top of the ration-book structure, remarkable developments have occurred in communal feeding adapted to the fact that millions of women are now making guns, tanks, and what-nots.

State-run, low-cost "British Restaurants" serve 3,000,000 two-course, 20-to-30-cent meals a week. School feeding is vastly extended, too, and every war factory with 250 or more workers now has a low-cost canteen. Food secured at any of these sources, or at any private restaurant, it should be said, does not count against the ration book.

* * *

That isn't the end. Obviously the dock-walloper and miner ought to get more food than the sedentary clerk—and do. Their canteens have an "A" priority which gives them extra protein foods like cheese and meat, besides other privileges.

Nursing mothers need milk and get preferential call on it, and children have first chance at oranges, if there are any. All sorts of other ramifications and refinements occur. New things are coming over constantly from America, like powdered milk and dried eggs. In fact, dehydrated food is the sensation of the moment.

Summing it up, the thing is a great success as a war measure but one that needs to be seen in perspective. In most cases, for example, it is plain, simple, and rather dull food, and the pampered American nearly always gets a shock. Furthermore all this distribution has limitations. While it is true that expectant mothers are guaranteed milk, they get only about a pint a day.

J. B. Priestley, the novelist, told an American audience sadly, that he had had just one small piece of steak, about three inches square, in 12 months, and his voice expressed the whole pathetic picture.

Yes, food control is a success, but Britain has changed from a land of beef eaters to one of calory counters, and while it is still the best-fed nation in Europe, a lot of the fun has gone out of eating.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Liberty a Divine Law

The legislative . . . though it be the supreme power in every commonwealth, yet, first, it is not, nor can possibly be, absolutely arbitrary over the lives and fortunes of the people. . . . For nobody can transfer to another more power than he has in himself, and nobody has an absolute arbitrary power over himself, or over any other, to destroy his own life, or take away the life or property of another. . . . The rules that they make for other men's actions must, as well as their own and other men's actions, be conformable to the law of nature—i. e., to the will of God, of which that is a declaration; and the fundamental law of nature being the preservation of mankind, no human sanction can be good or valid against it.—"The Two Treatises of Government," by JOHN LOCKE (1824).

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